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I N D I A N
V O C A B U L A R Y.

INDIAN VOCABULARY.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

THE FORMS OF IMPEACHMENTS.

L O N D O N:

PRINTED FOR JOHN STOCKDALE,
OPPOSITE BURLINGTON-HOUSE,
PICCADILLY.

M.DCC.LXXXVIII.

FORMS OF IMPEACHMENTS.

THE Event of Mr. Hastings's Trial, which at present engrosses the general attention, being accompanied with circumstances both interesting and uncommon, every publication capable of rendering assistance to those whom curiosity may lead to be present at so important a scene, will, no doubt, be received with the approbation of the public. The ceremonies previous to, and attending a trial by impeachment, though fixed and established by numerous precedents, are yet so various and particular, that a connected view of them, especially as they apply to Mr. Hastings's trial, cannot fail, in particular, of being acceptable to that class of readers for which the following work is calculated.

By ceremonies, we mean not only the specific mode of intercourse established between the two

Houses of Parliament, but also the judicial forms adopted in both those assemblies, some of which are deemed so essential, that a failure in them would render the whole judgment erroneous.

To begin with the grounds upon which impeachments are founded, that is, the crimes or offences for which persons are impeached; it may be observed, that they are not only such offences as the Common and Statute Law have left undefined, and which, therefore, would remain unpunished unless this extraordinary mode of proceeding were adopted, but also offences already defined by the law; and which, either on account of their magnitude or the exalted quality and situation of the offender, are thought worthy to be judged before so august a tribunal as the House of Peers.

Impeachment by the Commons is the accusation and prosecution of any person, whether Peer or Commoner, for Treason or other crimes and misdemeanours. It is, therefore, the act and declaration of the Commons; and, with respect to the mode of it, may be performed two ways.

First,

First, By presenting a petition to the Lords, containing the grievances charged against the offender specially and particularly stated: this is the mode pursued in the present impeachment: Or,

Secondly, By accusing a Peer or Commoner, by parole, before the King and Lords, or before the Lords at a conference.

In these cases the impeachment, as far as it proceeds, is said to be at the suit of the Commons: but there is another way of accusing great persons before the Lords, which is, when the Commons charge by way of *complaint* only, and do not declare specially against the party accused; and in this case it is the King's suit, not the suit of the Commons.

Lastly, There is a fourth mode of accusation in Parliament, which is, by appeal; but this is abolished.

If the Commons do only *complain*, and neither impeach the party in writing nor by word of mouth, in open House, nor demand trial to be in their presence, in these cases it is in the election of the Lords, whether the Commons shall be present or not. It is not, however, a matter of courtesy in the Lords, when they assent to the petition of the Commons

for an impeachment. On the contrary, it is held to be the *undoubted right* of the Commons to impeach before the Upper House, any Peer or Commoner whatsoever, for treason, or other crimes or misdemeanours; and the refusal of the Lords, to proceed in parliament upon such impeachment, would be deemed a denial of justice and a violation of the constitution of parliament.

It has been usual to appoint a Committee of Secrecy in the Lower House to examine papers and records, and to send for witnesses, in order to draw up a charge against the person intended to be impeached, who is also called to the Bar of the House of Commons; and being informed of the particulars laid to his charge, is allowed to put in his defence to invalidate the accusations of his prosecutor. This however is to be distinguished from his answer; of which hereafter.

This charge of the Commons when drawn up, engrossed, and read a third time, the Chairman of the Committee is usually ordered to carry to the Lords. He, therefore, accompanied by a few other Members of the Lower House, goes to the Bar of the House of Lords, and there says, " My Lords, The Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled,

sembled, having received information of divers crimes and misdemeanours committed by W. H. Esq; late Governor-general, &c. have commanded me to impeach the said W. H. Esq; of high crimes and misdemeanours; and I do hereby insert their names and in the names of all the Commons of Great Britain, impeach the said W. H. Esq; of high crimes and misdemeanours. And I am further commanded by the House of Commons to acquaint your Lordships, that they will, with all convenient speed, exhibit articles to make good the charge against him."

Which articles are, as it were, bills of indictment found by the House of Commons, and afterwards tried by the Lords; the latter being in all cases of misdemeanour considered, not only as their own Peers, but as the Peers of the whole realm.

A Lord impeached for a misdemeanour is not to be committed, nor is he required to find security for his attendance; but a Commoner may.

At this period the party accused (if a Commoner, for a misdemeanor) is brought to the Bar of the House of Lords by the Black Rod, where he kneels till he is bid to stand up, and the Clerk of the House having read over the articles of the impeachment,

the Chancellor asks the party what he has to say. Here it is usual for him to desire a copy of the charge, and to pray for time to put in his answer.

Accordingly, within the time allowed him, he puts in his answer, without which the whole judgment will be erroneous.

• In every capital case the party accused, whether Lord or Commoner, is brought to the bar, a prisoner, to answer *scundum legem terræ*.

But in cases of misdemeanour the party accused, whether Lord or Commoner, answers as a freeman; the Lord in his place, the Commoner at the bar; and they are neither of them to be committed until judgment, unless upon the answer of a Commoner the Lords should find cause, &c. The answer of the impeached party is then sent to the Commons by Messengers, with a desire to return the original answer with all convenient speed; then also is the party's time to petition for his Counsel and for his trial. Upon view of his answer, the Commons may consider whether they will reply to it or not. If the affirmative is resolved, the answer is referred by them to the Committee appointed to manage the Impeachment, who prepare a replication, and this is delivered to the Lords.

If an impeachment comes on to be tried during a recess of Parliament, a Lord High Steward is usually appointed to preside in the House of Peers while the trial lasts; but if in the middle of a session, then the appointment of a High Steward is unnecessary, because it is a trial before the Peers in Parliament. In all cases, however, of misdemeanour, like the present, the Chancellor keeps his place.

Where the party is impeached for treason, or any other capital offence, the Spiritual Lords usually sit no longer than till the Court proceeds to the vote of guilty, or not guilty, at which time they voluntarily withdraw, but enter a protest, declaring their right to stay. In all misdemeanours, they give a vote.

Upon the trial, none are to be covered but Peers. And the Members of the House of Commons are to be in court before the Peers come.

The House of Commons, upon this occasion, resolves itself into a Committee of the whole House, in order to be present at the trial. The Speaker having left the chair, the Members are called over according to order, by their counties. As they go out, the Speaker stays at the bottom of the House, to see that all the Members go out; and after they are all gone, the Speaker follows them to his place, which

which is the middle of the front seat next the Lords court. The place for the Commons is on the right hand of the throne. The Clerk and Clerk's Assistant sit behind the Managers, or Gentlemen appointed by the Commons to conduct the prosecution. The Clerk of the Crown desires the Serjeant at arms to make proclamation for the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to bring his prisoner to the bar. The prisoner in coming to the bar makes three reverences, and then falls upon his knees at the bar till the Lord Chancellor orders him to rise.

The trial being opened, the articles are read, and then the answer; which done, the Chancellor acquaints the Commons that they may proceed with their evidence. If a Peer gives testimony, he is sworn by the Chancellor at the table, and gives his evidence in his place. A Commoner is sworn by the Clerk at the bar, and gives his evidence there.

If any doubt arises on the trial, no debate is had in court: the Lords adjourn to their own House and take the opinion of the Judges. And having determined the question, return into Court, and resume their places.

When the Managers have gone through all the articles of the charge, the party impeached is permitted to answer by his counsel. Formerly, in

capital

capital cases, counsel was denied to the accused party ; but now, in such cases, every Peer is allowed counsel by prescription, and a Commoner at the discretion of the Lords. But in all cases of misdemeanour, the party, whether Peer or Commoner, is permitted to have counsel.

When the counsel for the impeached party has gone through his defence, he is also, in some cases, permitted to speak for himself, which must be done immediately after his counsel have ended, and before the Commons reply, the Commons claiming it as their right to speak last.

Each day of the trial, when the Lords break up, the Commons return to their own house ; and it is usual to make an order that none of the proceedings at the trial be published, without leave of that House.

As soon also as the trial is over, it is usual to make a complimentary motion, that the thanks of the House be given to the Managers, for their laborious and disinterested procedure, as well previous to, as during the course of the trial ; which thanks the Speaker gives them, they standing up in their places.

Nothing now remaining but judgment, the Lords, in their own house, debate the judgment among themselves.

After this, they send a message to the Commons, to signify that they are ready to give judgment upon the impeached party, if the House, with their Speaker, will come and demand the same.

The Commons then go to the House of Peers, and demand judgment, the Black Rod and the impeached person standing on the left-hand side of the mace. The Lords fix a day for going to the building in Westminster Hall ; and the Commons and Lords being all seated, the Chancellor asks the youngest Lord whether the prisoner is guilty or not, upon his honour. The youngest Lord answers, laying his right hand upon his breast. The prisoner is then brought to the bar and informed of the Lords judgment. If guilty he is taken away ; and it is usual for the Lords to consider of their judgment. The prisoner is then brought to the bar, and is asked whether he has any thing to say why judgment should not be pronounced. If he offers nothing in arrest of judgment, he goes down on his knees till he is bid to rise ; and then the Lord Chancellor proceeds to pronounce judgment.

In cases of misdemeanour, the Lords may pronounce sentence of perpetual imprisonment—Imprisonment at the King's pleasure—Incapacity to come near the King's courts—Incapacity of office—Forfeiture.

feiture of goods and lands for life—Fine and ransom—Perpetual banishment—That the party convicted be infamous, and may not be of a jury—That he be not pardoned by the King's Majesty—That he be degraded from the order of knighthood—That his fraudulent purchase be annulled—That he make satisfaction to the party injured—or (if he be a Peer) that he never take his seat in the House.

Lastly, if the judgment against a Lord for a misdemeanour be, that he be imprisoned, the Gentleman Usher has the charge to conduct him to prison. So the Serjeant at Arms, attending the great seal, has the charge of a commoner. And the Constable of the Tower is commanded to receive the body.

P R E F A C E.

THE necessity of such a work as the following VOCABULARY, for all Gentlemen either actually concerned in the affairs of India, or barely desirous to study the history and transactions of that country, has been long universally allowed. The lists of words generally printed with publications which relate to the East-Indies, have always been found so short and incomplete, as even frequently to be incapable of assisting the reader through the pages to which they were prefixed or subjoined. It is from this consideration, of the insufficiency of all Vocabularies of Bengal words hitherto published, that the Editor of the following has been induced, with considerable pains and application, to collect into one series, all such terms (in whatsoever publications they lay scattered) as could, by their explanation; in any respect tend to the elucidating and better understanding of East-India affairs. For this purpose,

the

e assistance of Gentlemen the most eminent, as well for their talents, as for their information in their subjects, has been generously and condescendingly imparted to the Editor, and the work itself, in the progress of its publication, been inspected in a quarter the most likely to afford it every necessary improvement.

Nevertheless, the Editor is free to confess, that, though all the helps of his own industry, and that of others infinitely better informed on the business, he has been able to exhibit but a partial and imperfect knowledge of the language, principally the subject of interpretation, in the following sheets. And this deficiency, it is obvious, will ever accompany the labours of a glossarist, who proceeds without the scientific principles of grammar, and depends upon precarious lights of analogy which he may derive from his own study and observation.

Being also left totally without a guide to ascertain the most eligible rule of orthography, he has, amidst almost infinite variety of spellings, chosen that which appears to him the most likely to convey the designed sound to an English ear.

For instance, he writes *Ameer* rather than *Emir*, French spelling, though the latter be pronounced the same way. So

ABDULRAMAN—The Slave of the Merciful.

ABISS—Equal to 1*s.* 4*1/2d.* in Arabia, &c.

ABKOORUN—Preparation to assault.

ABOAB, or ABUAB—Taxes assessed on the lands, over and above the original rent.

ABOAB FOUZDARY, or ABOAB FOUZDARY PERGUNNA—A tax laid on the Zemindars by the Government, on account of their abolishing the office of Fouzdar, (deemed oppressive,) whereby they are obliged to pay equivalent to the amount of the income produced by the taxes of that office.

ABROOA'N—A sort of fine muslin, manufactured solely for the use of the King's seraglio; a piece of which, costing four hundred rupees, or £50 sterling, is said to have weighed only five Sicca rupees, and, if spread upon wet grafts, to have been scarcely visible.

ABUL FAZL—A title, signifying the Father of Excellence.

ABUL MAZUFFER—The Father of Victory.

ACHARIGE—A teacher of the Goiteree.

ACHBAR NOVEEZ—A writer of news or intelligence.

ACHRAJAT—Expences, charges, disbursements.

ADAWLUT—(*Ar.*) A court of judicature for the trial of causes respecting property.

ADDA—A Dawk Chokey.

ADDETYAS—The offspring of Adeetee. These are reckoned twelve, and are nothing more than emblems of the sun for each month of the year.

ADEW—Property that may not be given away.

ADHEGEERUN GERRUT—A man who performs service to his relations.

ADHUK—A small weight or meafure.

AEYSH MAHAL—The place of joy. One of the apartments in the Castle.

AFFUS—Astringent.

AFGA'NS—The several tribes of Mahomedans, who inhabit the northern parts of India. There are some of them spread all over India, known often by the name of Patáns. They are esteemed the best soldiers in the country.

ACHUN—*See AUGUN.*

AGRA—A town, forty-four cos from Delly; the capital of a province, and formerly the capital of the empire; called also Akbarabád or the habitation of Akbar, an appellation given to it in the reign of that emperor.

AHDA—*See WADDA.*

AHDADA'R—*See WADDADA'R.*

AHEBRS—A tribe of Rajapouts.

AHMEDABA'D—The capital of the province of Guzarat, so called from Sultan Ahmed, who was king of that province, and kept his court in that city. It is two hundred and forty-four measured cos from Delly.

AHMED CAWN BUNGESH—Created Buxy by Gazoo-deen Cawn.

AHMEDNAGUR—A considerable city of Decan, distant from Delly, two hundred and eighty measured cos. Once the capital of the Nizam Shawee Sultans, reduced to the Mogul yoke under Shaw Jehaun, but now under the Marattas.

AHMED SHAW—Son of Mahommed Shaw, afterwards king of Indostan.

AHUT—A man pledged for a loan.

AITMAD AL DOWLAT—The security of fortune. One of Kassum Beg Cawn's titles.

AJEET SING—Son of the celebrated Jeffwunt Sing, who acted so capital a part in the competition of Allumgeer and his brothers.

AKBAR—The comparative of Kobir, great. The name of a Mogul emperor.

AKBARABA'D—*See Agra.*

AKDANNA—Marriage fees received by the Cauzy.

AKHERY, HESSAB KURCHA—One who adjusts the accounts of the ryots at the end of the year, &c.

AKHERY

AKHERY JUMMA WASSEL BAKY—An aggregate of the Boorah Jokrah, and Akhery Hessab Kurcha's accounts.

AKHERY NEKHASS—An account formed by the Gomasta, or head collector, from the accounts of the Currumcharry.

ALEPPO GUZ—Three quarters of a yard in Persia.

ALLAHABA'D—The capital of a province of that name, and the place of residence of the great Mogul during his continuance under the protection of the English.

ALLUMGEER—One of Aurengzebe's titles. It signifies the conqueror of the world.

ALLUMCHUND—A town, ten coss from Allahabád on the road to Cora.

ALLY GOWHER—Afterwards Shaw Allum, the present king of Indostan, known in Bengal by the name of Shawzada. He is the son of Allumgeer the Second.

ALLYGUNGE—A town in the Furruckabád district.

ALLY TIBBAR—Of high descent. The only surviving son of Azim Shaw, son of the emperor Aurengzebe.

ALMAGANY—Peons, stationed for collections.

ALTUMGAU—An allowance paid from the revenues as a largess to religious men, doctors or professors of sciences.

AMANUT—Tugsh or deposit.

AMANY—In Bahar, denotes lands not rented out, but remaining in the hands of government.

AMAURY—A canopied seat for an elephant: an open one is called *Howza*, or *Howda*.

AMDAUNY—Imports.

AMDENNY—Receipts of revenue.

AMEAD BUKSH—The giver of hopes.

AMEEN—*See Aumeen.*

AMEER, or EMI'R UL OMRA—Lord of lords, or chief of the nobles. A title bestowed on the Buxy ul mumalik, or treasurer of the empire. *See Emi'r.*

AMENA—A woman's name.

AMLA—Servant of the governor.

AMREETA—The water of immortality, the ambrosia of the Hindoo gods.

AMULDA'R—*See Aumil.*

AMULNAMA—*See Aumulnama.*

ANCHINA—Valuation of the Crop.

ANNA—The sixteenth part of a rupee.

ANOO PATUK—Imposture, petty crimes.

ANOO'

ANOO SHAHUR, or ANOPSHERE—A Jaut town in the Dooab country, on the south bank of the Ganges, and north-east of the river Jumna, on the borders of Najeeb Cawn's country. The Abdallies encamped near this place.

ANTAJEE MANKESEN—A Maratta general.

ANTY BA'SHY—An apprentice.

APATERY KURRUN—A species of trifling offences.

APPAJEE—A Maratta general.

ARAAV—Taxes which have been occasionally imposed to enhance the original land-tax.

ARAM BANU BEGUM—The calm and peaceful Princess. *N. B.* The two first words form a title or name, the last is merely an appellative. *q. d.* The Princess Aram Banu.

ARCOTS—The most inferior sort of genuine rupees, being of less value than siccas by 8 per cent.

ARDE KEEL—Land half waste.

ARJOON—The third son of Pandoo, and the favourite of Kreehna.

ARJUMUND BANU—The noble Princess. An assumed title or name.

ARRIT—A loan.

ARRIE—One hundred crore.

ARRIZBEGUY—The person who presents all petitions, either written, or by word of mouth.

ARSH—One of the five superior modes of marriage.

ARSOTTA—A calculated or estimated account.

ARTE BERUT—A servant for pecuniary wages.

ARZA'L—An inferior tribe of the Hindoos.

ARZAMIN—A counter security given to one who is bound to another in the first instance.

ARZEE, or ARZDASHT—A petition or address to the king; so called from the two initial letters always used in such an address.

ARZEEZ—Tin.

ASBA—Relations.

ASHNAW—Purification by bathing.

ASHORE—One of the three inferior modes of marriage.

ASHROFY, or ASHRUFY—The most valuable gold coin.

ASHRUFF—An Afgán who succeeded Mahmud the son of Meer Vacz.

ASHUMMEED JUG—A religious ceremony in which a horse is let loose, with certain Hindoo texts written upon him.

ASHWAMMY PIKERY—One who disposes of another's property, without a right so to do.

AsOF JAH—A title commonly given to Vizeers. It signifies in place and rank of Asof, who, they say, was Solomon's Vizeer.

AssAM—The sixth month, from the twelfth of June to the thirteenth of July.

AssAMIES—The name given to those merchants employed at Patna, who collect the saltpetre from the several towns where it is made

AssAUMY—A defendant, or any person on whom a claim is made.

ASSEL, or ASSEL JUMMA—The original rents with which the lands were first charged in the books of the empire, exclusive of all additions and impositions made since, from time to time, by the government.

AssEN—The ninth month, from the fourteenth of September to the fourteenth of October.

ASSETPORE—A small town in the Rohilla country, reduced by the Marattas.

AssHARS—A Turcoman tribe, divided into two or three clans.

AssUD—Lion; a title denoting valour: thus Assud Cawn.

ASSUNABA'D KOOLBURGA—A city, formerly the capital of the Bamenee Sovereigns of Decan, Firishta's history of whom, and the succeeding Dynasties

nasties has been translated, and will one day be offered to the public.

ASUARY—Retinue. *See SEWAURY.*

ASWATTHA—The peepal-tree.

ASWEEN and KOOMAR—Reputed children of the Sun, twins, and physicians of the gods.

ATEE PATUK—Incest.

ATMAMBUNDY—An account, specifying the number of pergunas and divisions in a province, the names of the Zemindárs, and the nature of all separated lands, where annexed, and whence separated.—*See ETMAUM.*

ATTOC—The name of a river that separates the province of Lahore from Peishore, the stream of which is generally very rapid, that there is but one place where an army can conveniently pass, and that is commanded by a fortress called the castle of Attoc.

AUBDAR KAUNE—The place in which water, sherbet, &c. are cooled in ice or saltpetre.

AUDALLET—*See ADAWLUT.*

AUGUN—The eleventh month in the Bengal Calendar, it commences November eleventh, and ends December tenth.

AUMEEN—A supervisor or officer employed by government to examine and regulate the state of the re-

venues of a district; also, sometimes, an arbitrator or umpire.

AUMIL, or AUMILDA'R—An officer of the revenues inferior to both an Aumeen and a Zemindar.

AUMULNAMA—A warrant or order from government, empowering a person to take possession of any land.

AURENGABA'D—The capital of the province of Dowlatabád, two hundred and sixty-five measured cos distant from Delly. Aurengzebe had it so called after his own name.

AURENGZEBE—An emperor so called.

AURUNGS—Places where goods are manufactured for sale.

AURUT—A woman.

AUTGUMS—Eight villages.

AYAMMY SHADDY—A number of festival days on a marriage.

AYMA BAZEE ZEMEEN—Lands exempt from payment of revenues by firmauns of emperors, but sometimes liable to a small quit rent. They have been generally bestowed for religious purposes.

AYMA, MUDDUD, MILK, PEERAN—Names of particular tenures of free lands.

AZAZEE AYMA LANDS—Lands, the grant of which expresses one or more entire villages.

AZEE-

AZEEZOODEEN, or YAZ AL DIN—Afterwards Allumgeer the second.

AZIM, or AZEM—Great, glorious.

AZIMABA'D—Or Patna, the capital of Bahár. *N. B.*
Both Azimabád and Patna frequently are used to denote the province to which they belong.

AZIM SHAW—Great king.

AZIM CAWN—Noble lord.

B.

BAADCHAPPY—Fees taken by the Molefib for affixing his seals to the weights.

BAADHATTA—The setting up of a haut or market near another, to its prejudice.

BAANS—Very high and dangerous waves, made by the influx of spring tides into the Ganges.

BAGNAGUR—The former name of Hyderabád; three hundred and seventy one miles distant from Delly.

BAGUM SURRAI—A town about five coss from Allahabad, on the Cora road.

BAHAR—A province lying north-west of Bengal, the inheritance of the Prince of the empire, and governed by the Nizam of Bengal. Also a weight, four hundred and forty-five pound at Mocha; five hundred

hundred and sixty pound at Bencoolen, and from eight hundred and fourteen to eight hundred and sixteen pound at Beetlefukee.

BAHAR BANU—The blooming princess.

BAHEERS—People employed for carrying baggage.

BAJEEROW—A famous general of the Marattas, or Ganims.

BAKTIRS, or BACTRIANS—So called from Baktr or Bactria, the place from whence they come.

BAKY JAY—*See JOGEE.*

BALADUSTU—Extortions or clandestine collections.

BALA GAUT—The higher or upper gaut.

BALK—A kingdom originally dependent on the Persian empire; bounded by Korasaun to the west, Bukaria (or Bukhâra) to the north, and by Sigifstan (or Sheestaun) to the south.*

BALLABASHROW—A Maratta officer in the service of Gazoodeen Cawn, who murdered King Allumgeer the Second.

BALLAJEE, or BALLAROW NANA—The prime minister of the Jahoo Raja, and chief administrator of all the Maratta affairs.

BALLAROW, or BALLA—Is his real name; Nâna his title.

BAMBOO—A measure of a gallon, eight hundred mîke a coyan at Bencoolen.

BANC,

BANG, or BANG—An intoxicating herb.

BANKSAULS—Storehouses for depositing ships' stores in, while the ships are unlading and refitting.

BAN PERU'ST—A hermit.

BANYAN—A Gentoo servant employed in the management of commercial affairs. Every English gentleman at Bengal has a Banyan who either acts for himself, or as the substitute of some great man or black merchant. His business is to go and enquire the prices of all goods imported and exported, and to buy and sell for his master, of which he has a custom of three pice a rupee. He is interpreter, steward, cashkeeper, &c.

BARAAT—A draft or assignment.

BARAJEE—An account, stating first the sum total and then the particulars.

BARDS—The poets of India, like the bards of Britain, were revered as saints and prophets.

BARELLY RUPEES—A species of rupees coined at the town of Bareilly.

BARCA—The place of admittance, or the public divan where audience is generally given.

BARJA'UT—An oppressive custom, forcing the natives to buy goods above the market price.

BARRAN—Rain. Hence

BARRANNEE—A cloak to cover one from the rain.

ATOLER—Charity land allowed a class of Bramins, called Baat.

ATTAA—An extraordinary allowance paid the military when on field duty. Also, the Agio, allowance or rate of exchange between rupees of different species.

ATTY—A word used on the Malabar coast, to express rice in the husk.

ATWARRA—The partition or division of lands.

AUBIR—(Mirza) The son of Ali Gowher, and regent of the empire.

AUDOON—The fifth month, from the 11th of May to the 12th of June.

AUGLEPORE—A district 265 miles from Calcutta.

AZA'R—A constant and established market, in contradistinction to HAUT, an occasional one.

AZEE AFTY CHOKERA—Lands appropriated for the payment of servants.

AZEE BABUL, BAZEE DUFFEE—On various accounts, taxes so called.

AZEE JUMMA—Fines, &c.

AZEE JUMMA MATOUT—A tax established upon the province in general, in lieu of a revenue which arose from a very arbitrary, oppressive exertion of justice, over those who were guilty, or supposed guilty, of venial crimes, or trifling misdemeanours.

BAZER

BAZED ZEMEEN—Charity lands. Generally applied to land exempted from rent, by a grant from the emperor, or superior of the district.

BAZOURBUND—A bracelet.

BAZYAFT—Resumed.

BE'A—A river in the Jaut country.

BEASTIES—People who carry water in leathern vessels.

BEASTY—A water-carrier.

BEAVRA—A forced contribution.

BEDAR BUKT—Whose fortune is awake.

BEDDINURE—The proper name of a country in the Decan.

BEEBEE—A lady.

BEEGA—About a third part of an acre; 1600 square yards.

BEEJEESHUKTA—A public or common ball.

BEEKREEK—A man who voluntarily sells his own liberty.

BEEL—An instrument like a large hoe.

BEENA'—A species of long grass.

BEERBOOM—A district 90 miles distant from Calcutta.

BEET—A species of sickly grass.

•**BEETLE**—*See BETEL.*

BEETLEFUKEE—A great mart for coffee, near Mocha.

BEGLERBEG

GLERBEG—In the Turkish language; Lord of Lords.

GU'M—Princess; a title given to every lady of rank.

HAUDER—Invincible.

HAUDER SHAW—The invincible king.

HAWILLY—The partition of the natural produce of the harvest between government and the cultivator.

HEERAY—An astringent drug.

ID—The most antient and venerable of the Genfoo Scriptures. There are four Beids; the Rug, the Huchur, the Sam, and the Atreburn.

JINTY MAHAL—A department in which all dancing girls and musicians are included, and from which a revenue is, or used to be, collected.

KUT—A slave for a livelihood.

LAA KERCH—A principal department in the household expences of the Nabob.

NARES—An ancient Hindoo city, situated on the banks of the Ganges, formerly belonging to the Nabob of Oude; 545 miles distant from Calcutta.

NGALA—*Soubab Jennet ul Belaad Bengala*; the paradise of nations, the Suba of Bengal. A title given by Aurengzebe to Bengal.

NJAREES—Merchants who supply camps or towns with grain.

BEOPARY—A travelling merchant or pedlar, who carries his goods upon bullocks.

BERA'MBEY—One of the five superior modes of marriage.

BERA'YUT—A Bramin's son, who is a minor.

BERBAKRUT—A man become a slave for the sake of a female servant.

BERCUNDASS, or BURKUNDAUZE—A matchlock man. It literally expresses one who throws lightning, from the Persian word *Burks*, lightning, and *Undachtun*, to throw.

BERKESOCHERG—A consecrated bull, suffered to go loose.

BERENGE A'ROOK—Rice cleansed without boiling.

BERHEMCHARRY—A man who has studied divinity twelve years.

BERMOOTER—Land for the support of Brahmins.

BEROOA—A pimp, or attendant on dancing women.

BERT, or BERTEE—Charitable grants of lands or money amongst the Hindoos in general; Bert being confined to no particular class or order of them.

BERTUK—A servant.

BESTAD—A storehouse.

BETEL—As Betel leaf; the aromatic leaf of a shrub growing like a vine. The leaf is not unlike that

of a kidney-bean, and grows on the shrub exactly in the same manner. This is cut small, together with the Betel nut, (which is, however, the produce of a different tree,) chunámi, or fine lime, and other ingredients, and chewed constantly by the natives of India, of all ranks, between meals. The leaf is called *Pata*, by the natives. The farmers of Madras pay the Company from six to seven thousand pounds a year, for the exclusive privilege of vending it. A small parcel of these, from the hand of a superior, is always received as a pledge and assurance of protection. The Betel nut (called by the natives *Soopaury*) is of the size and appearance of a nutmeg.

BETTOUR—A frontier town of the Cora province, situated on the south bank of the Ganges.

BICE—The third original Gentoo tribe.

BINDY GUR—A strong fort south of the Ganges, in the territories of the Raja Cheyt Sing.

BINUR JEE—A Maratta vakeel, or agent.

BILDAR—A man who works with a beel. A pioneer; a gunman.

BILDEAS—A religious sect; the first original tribe.

BILKSERRIAS—*See BUXERRIES.*

BINDARRA—A large proportion of the Maratta troops, made up of all the different tribes in India, who receive no pay, but, on the contrary,

give a certain monthly sum to the commander in chief, for permission to maraud or plunder under the sanction of his banners. They generally constitute one half, and sometimes two-thirds, of the Marattā armies ; and though totally incapable of opposing an enemy in the field, are very formidable in laying waste the country through which they pass.

BISHEN PREET—Land appropriated to the worship of the deity called Bishen.

BISSOULY—A town in the Rohilla territories, north of the Ganges.

BISSWASSROW—*See* Bow JEE.

BOGUEWILLER—Lands allowed in charity to the indigent.

BOOK BERUT—A man who serves for his subsistence.

BOOK LA'EBAY—Interest produced by usufruct on any articles pledged.

BOONDHELCUND, BOONDEL CUND—A hilly country to the southward of Allahabād, well known for the diamond mines of Hieragur and Punnagur.

BOORA TOKRA—An account in which the Putwarree inserts the Jumma, the receipt on account of the revenue, &c. and formed at the end of six months ; and from which a new Kistbundy is formed.

BOSSENEA—Collector of villages in Rumpore.

BOUNGA—The baggage and all the furniture appertaining to a camp.

BOW JEE—The title of Biswassrow, the son of Balla Jee, and commander in chief of the Maratta army.

BOYDWILLER—Donations to those who possess the knowledge of physic.

BRAMA—The Deity in his creative capacity; or rather, the secondary Deity, who is supposed to be the immediate creator of all things.

BRAMAN, BRAMIN—Is a derivative from the foregoing, and signifies a theologit, or divine.

BRAMA DOYAN—Signifies the share of Bramins; that is, all the perquisites, allowances, duties, and other gifts that have been, or may be, appropriated for the maintenance of the Bramins, or other religious people.

BRANOLTORO GROUNDS—Charity grounds granted to the priests.

BREEGOO—One of the first created beings, produced from the mind of Brama.

BUBHAR—Justice.

BUDGERROW—A boat not unlike our pleasure barges.

BUDOR NOVEESEE—The auditing of charges.

BUKSHY—Paymaster, or treasurer.

BULLIND AKTER—Of high stars, or great fortune.

BUMULL—A fisherman who keeps boats in the river.

BUNDA'REY—Magazines and other offices for the magistrate.

BUNDER—A port or place where duties are collected.

BUNDHOO—A bank.

BUNDOBUST—Literally, tying and binding. The regulation of any affairs. The discipline of the army, and generally used for the settlement of the Bengal revenues.

BUNDS—Dams or banks to secure lands against inundations from adjacent rivers.

BUNGALOW—A cottage or warehouse. A thatched house with walls of mud or matting.

BURAWIND—An estimate.

BURDWA'N—A country so called, fifty miles distant from Calcutta.

BURGUERS—(In building) something like our rafters.

BURMA—*See BRAMA.*

BURMUTTER—*See BERMOOTER.*

BURRALY—A large Rohilla town, and the first in the territories of Hafez Ramut Cawn.

BURRUN—The peculiar mode or constitutive particularity of each tribe.

BURRUN SUNKUR—The general denomination of all tribes produced by the intermixture of two different tribes.

BURRUT—A religious foundation.

BUTKARA—A weight of stone.

BUXBUNDER—The office of customs at Hugly.

BUXERRIES—Foot-soldiers, whose common arms are swords and targets, or spears. They are generally employed to escort goods or treasure.

BUXY—See **BUKSHY**.

BUWAR—A fort in the province of Bahar, remarkable for the action fought near it between the Company's troops and the forces of ^{Sujah}ul Dowlah, headed by himself.

BYAKA—Earnest given on a bargain.

BYAPORE—(or **VYAPORE**, as pronounced by the Moguls,) i.e 357 measured coss from Delly.

BYSA'C—The fourth month, from the 11th of April to the 11th of May.

C

CABOOLEAT—An engagement.

CABUL—is 266 measured coss from Delly.

CAPFFLAS—Large companies of merchants who travel from the interior part of the country, having oxen for the transport of their goods.

CAHAWN, CAHAWUN, or CAOUN—Pronounced *Cawn*. Sixteen puns of cowries, equal to about eight-pence English money.

CALARRY, CALLAREE, or KHALLARY—A salt work, commonly called salt pans.

CALCUTTA—The seat of the presidency of Bengal.

CALLUM DÁN—A standish, the ensign of the Vizárat.

CALSA SHEREFFA—An office in which all the King's accounts are passed.

CAMA PARSE—A place near Shawjehaunabád.

CAMAR MEHAL—(Khamar.) Places where arrack and spirituous liquors are sold.

CAMBUKSH—The youngest son of Aurengzebe.

CAMGAR CAWN—Zemindár of Mey, in the province of Bahár.

CAMROODEEN CAWN—Vizeer to Mahmud Shaw.

CANDAHAR

CANDAHAR—Situated on the frontiers of Persia and Indostan, now the capital of Gisni, and residence of Temur Shaw; 358 coss from Delly.

CANDARINES—Ten make a mace in money and weight, in China.

CANDY—A weight equal to 56*clb.* at Amjengo, Bombay, and Onore; 500*lb.* at Bengal and Fort St. George; 600*lb.* at Callicut and Tellicherry.

CANONGOE, or CANONGOO—A person sent by the Nabob to survey the districts granted to the Company. Also register of the suba or province, who holds his commission from the Emperor. Literally, a speaker of the law.

CAPAAS—Bengal cotton, in contradistinction to that of Bombay or Surat.

CARCOON—An officer under the Zemindar, and also in the offices of government, who keeps accounts of the collections.

CARRET—Equal to one-eighth of penny. Five and a quarter make a caveer, and seven a comashee, at Mocha, and in Arabia, &c.

CASH—Ten make a candarine in China, and eighty a fanám at Fort St. George.

CASTE, or CAST—A tribè.

CATTY—A weight equal to nineteen ounces and three quarters. One hundred make a pecul, in China.

CAVEER—Equal to twenty-seven fortieths of a penny.

Eighty make a Spanish dollar in Arabia, &c. or a Mocha dollar at Mocha; and forty, a Spanish dollar at Beetlefukce.

CAUFER—A term of great abuse. It implies one who has neither the fear of God nor man before his eyes.

CAULINUDDY—A rivulet seven coss east of Furrockabád.

CAULFY—A town on the south bank of the Jumna, belonging to the Marattas; about 65 cosss from Allahabád.

CAULSA—The King.—*See CALSA SHEREELA.*

CAURTIC—The tenth month. It commences the 11th of October, and ends the 11th of November.

CAUSSIM, or COSSIM ALLY CAWN—A late Nabob of Bengal, first raised to the Musnud, and afterwards expelled by the English. He now resides with the Raja of Gode, an independent Hindoo Chief, on the hills to the south of the Jumna.

CAUZY, or KARZI—A Mahomedan Judge.

CAUZY UL CAUZA, or CAUZY UL KEZAAT—That is, Judge of Judges, or head Judge. There is one at Moorshedabád, whose deputies are established in most of the Bengal districts. The *Cauzy ul Kezaat* formerly held a court at *Moorsh:dalá:t*, which took

cognizance of causes concerning marriage contracts and settlements, the division of inheritances, testaments, &c. At present this judicial power is not exercised by the *Cauzy*, being absorbed by the *Dewanny*, or the *Fouzdar* jurisdictions. The *Cauzy ul Kezaat* has now a seal in the *Nizámút Adawlut*, at Moorshedabád; but the separate authority of himself and his deputies seems confined to giving *Fet-was*, celebrating Mahomedan marriages, and attesting with their seals all deeds of purchase, mortgages, settlements, and the like.

CAWLLY—Fees received by the Polygár for watching and taking care of the crop.

CAWN, or KHAN—In Persia, is a prince or governor of a province; in Indostan, is the lowest order of Mogul nobility. It is likewise a general appellation to distinguish the Patáns, and given to every man of rank.

CAWNPORE—A small town in the Cora province, near the western frontiers, situated on the southern bank of the Ganges. It may be translated *Prince's Place*.

CAZINAMA, RAZINAMA—A deed of acquiescence.

CHABOUTRA—A tribunal.

CHAITE—The third month, from the 11th of March to the 10th of April.

CHAKERAM ZEMBEN—Lands appropriated to the maintenance of public servants.

CHAKERAN—Account of the lands appropriated to the maintenance of servants.

CHAKRA—A kind of discus with a sharp edge, hurled in battle from the point of the fore-finger, for which there is a hole in the center.

CHAKRAN JEMMY GROUND—Ground allotted to the servants who are employed in the business of the revenue, in lieu of wages.

CHALISTOON—Literally, a building supported by forty pillars, from *Chalis*, forty, and *Toon*, a pillar. The palace in Patna, appropriated to the use of the Shawzada, has this number, and is therefore so called.

CHANDNI CHOK—The name of a square Bazar.

CHARSOMBAY—Wednesday.

CHATEREE—The second original Gentoo tribe.

CHAT HER—An umbrella.

CHAUNDPORE—A town so called.

CHAURKUB—An upper robe, never conferred but on princes of the royal family, the vizeer of the emperor, and Ameer ul Omra.

• **CHAWBUCK**—A sort of lash, used at the Cutcherry courts to flog delinquents.

CHAWBUCKSWARS—Floggers.

CHAWKS

CHAWS—A kind of guards.

CHECKREES, or CHUCKRUMS—An imaginary coin, of the value of ten fanáms.

CHEEKRUMS—The tenth part.

CHEEKS—Lattices.

CHELAS—Favorite slaves, adopted by their masters.

CHEETRA RATHI—(Amongst Gandharvs) The title of chief of the Gandharvs, or Celestial Choirs.

CHELLER CAR—(Crop.) Second, or small crop, gathered in April and May.

CHENDAL—A mean tribe of Gentoos.

CHICKERBERDESHEE—Compound Interest.

CHIEF—As, chief of a factory. In Moors, or the language of the country, *Sardur*. A chief and council formerly resided in most of the towns where there were English factories; as Patna, Dacca, &c.

CHIN KULY CAWN—In the Tartar language, signifies the Sword-drawing Lord. Some people, by corruption, pronounce it *Chuckles Cawn*.

CHIT—A note.

CHITTA—An account and particular description of the boundaries of land.

CHITTAGONG.—A district 285 miles distant from Calcutta.

CHOKEDA'R—A watchman: also the officer of a guard.

CHOKEY—A guard, or watch-house: also a place appointed in different parts of the country, for receiving the public customs and duties upon all branches of foreign and inland trade passing through these districts, and not included in Dustugk privileges. Generally understood to be a custom-house situated by the river side, where all boats pay a toll to the Nabob.

CHOORAKUM—Boring the ears of a person to be adopted. 7, 478

CHOPERBAZEE—A game of hazard played with three oblong dice.

CHOPPAR—An express messenger.

CHORA, and CHORRY—Two sorts of lashes, used at the Cutcherries to flog criminals.

CHOT, or CHOUT—A fourth part. The word is commonly used for the tribute of the fourth part of the revenues, which the Marattas claim from many governments in India: also the duty collected upon judicial decisions in the Cutcherry Courts of Indo-ltan.

CHOULTRIS—Places built for the accommodation of travellers.

CHOULTRY—An open house for all travellers; the same as a Turkish caravanserai. A Bramin resides always in or near it, to keep it clean, and to furnish

nish travellers with water, &c. He is maintained by an endowment.

CHOUT—*See CHOT.*

CHOUTARY—A Bengal corruption of **CHOUT**.

CHOW—Six make a grain, at Bombay.

CHOWDRAWY—Properly *Chowdráyet*; the jurisdiction of a Chowdry.

CHOWDRY—A Landholder or Farmer. Properly he is above the Zemindar in rank; but, according to the present custom of Bengal, he is deemed the next to the Zemindar. Most commonly used as the principal purveyor of the markets in towns or camps.

CHOWKE—A constant daily market, or place of sale, in towns, for all articles of wearing apparel, and other articles of second hand; the commodities here sold being, for the most part, not new, or, if new, coarse of their kind.

CHUBDA'R—A staff-bearer; a necessary attendant in the train of a great man, who proclaims the approach of visitors, &c. He generally carries a large silver staff, about five feet long, in his hand. Among the Nabobs, he proclaims their praises aloud, as he runs before their palankeens.

CHUCKLA—An assemblage of the smaller divisions of a province. The jurisdiction of a Fouzdar, who receives the rents from the Zemindars, and accounts for them with the government.

CHUCK-

CHUCKLADA'R—The superior of a number of *De-dárs*.

CHUCKLADA'RY—A tax to defray the expences of the Chuckladár.

CHUCKRE—A small carriage for burthens. A cart.

CHUNA GUR, or CHUNARGUR—A very strong fortress belonging to the Nabob, in the province of Oude, within about seven *coss* of Benares, situated on an eminence on the south bank of the Ganges, which river it commands. Lately ceded by the Vizeer to the English.

CHUNA'M, or CHINA'M—Fine slacked lime made of shells, or stones. The natives eat their betel with the former.

CHUPRA—A place in the province of Bahar, about forty miles above Patna.

CHURR, or CHERR—Island, or sand-bank.

CHUTE SELAMY—A fee taken from the bridegroom on the morning after his nuptials, and paid to the Cauzy.

CIRCAR, or rather SIRCAR—In a literal sense, is the head of the business, and therefore this word may be used by any one in authority about his concerns, though it is commonly understood the Moorish government.

COBALLA—A deed of sale.

COEL—A town in the Jaut country, between the two rivers.

COFFERMAN—Means an infidel, but is generally used for a Negro. See *Coffrees*.

COFFOLA—A weight about three penny weights and three quarters of a grain, at Mocha.

COFFREES—(By the French *Caffres*) is now become the general Name for all Negroes who are brought to India from the Cape, the coast of Guinea, or any other parts of Africa; and chiefly from Madagascar. They are brave and steady in the field.

COJA—An eunuch. An Armenian title.

COIN—Is sometimes meant for a small grain or bead of gold, current in the country, whereof eight make one maishay. It is called *suk* in Persia and *Ruttee* in Bengal.

COLAR—A fortress in the Decan.

COLLERIES—A cast or tribe of people whose profession is theft. They inhabit certain districts in and about the Madura and Tinnevelly Countries.

COMAR LANDS—Lands, which having no native tenant, are cultivated by contract.

COMASSE—Equal to nine-tenths of a penny, an hundred make a sequin, eleven and a quarter alarin, eighteen an abiss, sixty a dollar, in Arabia, &c. or a Spanish dollar at Mocha.

COMMERCOLLY—About three days journey from Cossimbuzar.

COMPOUND—The court-yard belonging to a house. A corrupt word.

CONNYS—A measure of ground; three hundred covids long; two hundred and fifty at Luckypore.

CONSAMAN, or CONSUMMANY—The household; or the department which generally includes every expence belonging to it.

COOLY—A common porter or labourer of any kind.

COONJEPORE—A strong city, the capital of a zemindary of the same name, in the Rohilla country, belonging to Deleal Cawn.

COORSE—The seat near the throne, appropriated to the regent.

COOTBA—The form of public prayer used for the king, or the harangue read by the Mullas, on Fridays, in the mosques, in which the reigning prince is mentioned and prayed for.

COOTUB CAWN—One of the commanders in Coonjepore.

CORA—A small province situated between the rivers Jumna and Ganges, westward of Allahabád, and with that province ceded to the king by the English. Also the name of a principal town in this province.

C O R G E—Twenty pieces of cloth at Fort St. George.

C O S S, or C O S E—A measure by which they commonly compute Distances in India. They are of two sorts, Jeribi, or measured, which are said to be four hundred English yards each ; and Rismi, or computed, which are from two thousand to two thousand five hundred yards, according to the different provinces. Others say, between two and three English miles. The best computations make the cos equal to about one statute mile and nine-tenths.

C O S S, or K H A S—(Lands.) Under the immediate superintendance of government, for want of farmers.

C O S S I D—A messenger employed to carry dispatches from one part of the empire to another : a post : an express.

C O S S I M B U Z A R—A district, one hundred and thirty miles distant from Calcutta.

C O T T A—A spacious building or warehouse, in which the goods of the company lie until they are sorted and packed.

C O V I D, or C U V I D—A cubit. In general half a yard, though there are some twenty-seven and thirty-six inches each.

C O U R D—A native of Courdistan.

C O W L E—An agreement or proposal, from a superior to an inferior.

COWRY—A small shell, which passes for money in Bengal. The cheapness of provisions there, makes it convenient to have so very low a medium for dealings among the poor. Eighty cowries are called a pun, and from fifty to sixty puns, the value of a rupee. A cowry may be rated the hundred and sixtieth part of a penny.

COVAN—A measure, equal to eight hundred gallons, at Bencoolen.

COZ—Ten make a shahee, in Persia.

CROORY, or KAROORY—An officer of the government; who, for a commission of two or three per cent, makes himself responsible for the rents of a zemindary.

CRORE—One hundred lack of rupees.

CUBBEZOT CUBZ—A receipt.

CUDDY—Used in liquid measure; equal to eighteen pound, at Mocha.

CULNA—A town so called.

CUMMAR DUSHRO—An office, where the account is kept of lands that pay in kind.

CUMMER KESHAY—Fees taken by Peons, when placed as guards over a person.

CUMMY BESHY DUR TURDY—An abstract account of the increase or decrease of the Jumma of each.

CURNUM—Writer or accountant.

CUR-

CURRUCKPORE GAUT—The ford where the English troops crossed the Ganges in the campaign of 1773; near Ramgaut.

CURRUMBAUS—A town on the south bank of the Ganges, and north of Furruckabád. The river is fordable here in the dry season.

CURRUMCHARRY, or PUTWARRY—The head officer of a *gong* or village, on the part of the zemindár.

CURRUMNASSA, or CARRAMNASSA—A small river, which divides the province of Bahar from the territories of the nabob of Oude, south of the Ganges.

CUSSORF, or KUSSER—An allowance upon the exchange of rupees in contradistinction to Batta. Batta is the sum deducted, and Cussore the sum added.

CUTCHA AMDAUNG—The gross import. The payment made by the Zemindar of his rent, in the various sorts of rupees, as they come up from his different pergunnas.

CUTCHERRY—A court of justice; also the office into which the rents are delivered; or for the transaction of any other public business.

CUTTAC—The capital of the province of Orixa.

CUTTARR—A sort of dagger worn by the Indians.

CUTWALL—An inferior officer of the police, whose business is to try and decide petty misdemeanours. An officer who superintends the market.

D.

DAOGA—A district two hundred and fifty miles from Calcutta.

DACHEE—A receipt.

DADNY—Money paid in advance to a merchant, or manufacturer, on a contract for goods.

DAIE—Inheritable property.

DAIE BAG—The same.

DAM, or DAUM—An imaginary coin, the fortieth part of a rupee.

DAMASHAHY—Composition of a debt.

DAMDARY—A branch of revenue arising from bird-catchers, players and musicians.

DAN—A religious ceremony.

DANAPORE—Five miles west of Patna, on the south bank of the Ganges, where cantonments are erected for a division of the English troops.

DANDEE—A waterman, or rower.

DANOOS—Evil spirits, or fallen angels, the offspring of Danoo (*Fem.*)

DAR—Possessor: from the Persian word *Dafstar*, to hold.

DA'RASHE KOWTH—In pomp, like Darius.

DASERRA—Ten days appropriated to particular religious ceremonies.

DASSURA POOJA—A religious ceremony, performed in the month of Aissen.

DAVA'VAUPAKAT—A slave by long descent,

DAUB, or more properly DOOAB—The two rivers: an appellation by which is distinguished all the country between the rivers Jumna and Ganges.

DAVR BUKSH—God's gift.

DAWEE MILK BE SUBBA—Claim of.

DAWEE MUTLUCK—Claim of.

DAWKS—Postmen stationed at stages of ten miles distance from one another, for the conveyance of letters.

DEBASHY—An officer over ten men.

DECAN—All the peninsula to Cape Comorin.

DECOTT—A robber.

DEE—The ancient limits of any village or parish. Thus *Dee Calcutta* means only that part which was originally inhabited.

DEEDAA'R—A person appointed to arrest the harvest of the Ryot, in order to secure the revenue.

DEEDARY SALLAMY—A tax upon the dee, or parish, of one rupee annually.

DEEGWAN—Establishment of Chokedárs. The term used is *Hijely*.

DEEIB—One of the superior modes of marriage.

DEEP—The world, of which they reckon seven; *Jumbo*, *Pulkoo*, *Shcolmeloo*, *Hoojbud*, *Keroonchud*, *Shakud*, *Poojkerud*. The Hindoos say, that the habitable world, or deep, is surrounded on every side by the Summodar, or main Ocean, to the breadth of four hundred thousand cos; after which commences the second deep, and so in order.

DEESMOKY, or DESMOOK—Principal officer of government in a district. The office is generally joined to that of the Canongoe.

DEESPONDY, or DESPONDA—A head tenant, or vil-lager.

DEHAAT ISTIMRAR—Villages held on a customary rate of revenue.

DEIOOL—A mean and adventitious tribe amongst the Hindoos.

DELLY, or DELHY—The capital of the empire of Indostan, which, since *Shaw Jebaun* removed from Agra, is as often known by the name of *Shaw Jebaunabád*, or *Shaw Jebaun's habitation*.

DELOLL, or DALLAL—A broker, employed by the gomasta in his dealings with the country weavers.

DEMBALCH—The whole crop, including both Sircai and Ryot shares, before divided.

DERBAN—A porter, or door-keeper.

DERHASTS—Proposals.

DERHUMS—Small pieces of money used in Persia.

DEEROOBUST PERGUNNAS—Whole or entire perguntas, which depend on a single zemindar.

DEROON—A weight or measure.

DERRESHCUST—Lands washed away by rivers.

DERRIA SHECUSTA—Encroachments of a river.

DESHAHIG—The head inhabitant of a district, holding certain privileges above the others.

DESORDESHCLERCHA—Particular disbursements of the Zemindar, distinguished from his charges at the Sudder, &c.

DETROY—A protest, or public declaration, against improper proceedings of the Indian government.

DETTAJEE TOPPUL—A Maratta chief, who took Lahore.

DEVA DOYAM—Signifies the share of goods or duties, which are all the perquisites, allowance, duties, and other gifts, which have been, or may be, appropriated for the use and maintenance of the pagodas, or churches.

DEW—Property which it is lawful to alienate.

DEWAN—The second officer of a province, whose business is to superintend the lands and collections.

The receiver-general of a province. Also, the reward of any man of rank; as the title is now affected by the principal servants of the Zemindar, and those of English gentlemen.

DEWAN CLUMPA—Outward room, for doing business.

DEWAN CONNA—The Dewan's office, or court.

DEWAN KALSY—The accountant-general of the king's revenue.

DEWANNY—The office of the resident at the Durbar, who acts as collector of the revenues, receives the monthly payments from the Zemindars, disburses the stated revenues appropriated to the King or Nabob, enquires into the cause of deficiencies, redresses grievances sustained or committed by the officers of the revenue, and transmits the accounts of his office, the invoices of treasure, and the monthly account of the treasury, with every other occurrence of importance, to the Puse of Fio.

DEWITTER—Free lands held in the names of Hindoo deities.

DEWRY LANDS—The Raja's family's farms, reserved to him, his mother and wives, at the rent at which they were rated in the Cutcherry books, when the Company took possession of the province.

Dewra—That deity to whom prayers may be offered.

DILLEER SING RAJA—Vakeel of Gazoodeen Cawn.

DINA-

DINAGEPORE—A subordinate factory of the Company's in the Purnea country, situated to the westward of Moorshedabád, and 200 miles distant from Calcutta.

DIVISION—In the original Rakkum, the proportions of the Kissinut perguntas are reckoned by annas, or sixteenths. It may be observed, that many of the Kissinut perguntas are termed divisions of sixteen annas; the reason of which is, that the lands included bear so small a proportion to the rest, that they are not rated at all.

DOBEER—A minister.

DOSUNNS—Special repairs of dykes, or additional embankments.

DOKAN—A shop, or stall.

DOKANDÁR—The keeper of a dokan.

DOLL—Any sort of pulse, broken.

DOLLAR—Equal to five shillings in Arabia, &c. and at Bencoolen.

DOLLE POTTÀ—Form of a lease.

DOOAB—*See DAUB.*

DOOS—Fine grass.

DOOLY—A woman's chair, like a sedan, or rather a kind of litter, on which a person may lie at length, suspended on a strait bamboo, and carried on mens' shoulders.

Doo-

DOOKEAS—Dog-keepers.

DOOT—An agent, or hircarra.

DÖREAS—Striped muslins.

DORYMANCUM—A new tax.

Doss—A slave.

DOTE—All games at hazard.

DOULBUNDABUST—Rent-roll, formed by the Zamindar.

DOUL POTTÀ—The rent-roll of a farm in the books of the Cutcherry, which is subscribed by the farmer, before he receives his order of possession, according to which he pays his rents.

DOWLAT AFZA—Increase of fortune.

DROGA, or DAROGA—An overseer, or superintendent.

DROGA COSS—Superintendent of the household.

DUBA'SH—On the coast of Coromandel, the same as a sircár in Bengal. An under banyán.

DUCHNE—Certain fees paid the Bramin, for performing worship for any person.

DUFFADAR—A principal or head man, next under the Mirda, over a body of Peons. He is also a subordinate officer in the Sepoys.

DUFTER—A place where papers are kept.

DUFTERBUND—A man who takes care of the papers, &c. in an office.

DUFTERCONNA—The Exchequer, or office for keeping the government's accounts. In common usage, any office, or compting-house.

DULAUN—An apartment in a Mahomedan house. A saloon.

DUL JUMMA—A statement of revenue.

DUMMADA—A river.

DUMRPARISH—Assault.

DUNDEEDA'R—A weighman.

DURANNY—*See ABDALLY.*

DURBAR—The chamber of audience, or court, of a Mogul, Nabob, or any great man. Sometimes it means the palace, and sometimes the levee only.

DURBAR CRUTCH—Expences of the court.

DURBUSTY AYMA—Lands, the grant of which expresses one or more entire villages.

DURGA—A shrine.

DURKHAUST—Petition of request.

DUSSERA—A Hindoo festival at the end of the rainy season.

DUSSUTARY—An impost of ten per cent.

DUSTAVEEZ—A voucher.

DUSTOORAT—Certain perquisites or percentage allowed the zemindár on the jumma of his lands.
See MALLICONNA.

DUSTORE—A customary allowance or fee. In Bengal, generally understood to be that which the Banyan receives in all sales and perquisites.

DUSTUCK—A passport, permit or order. In the English company's affairs, it generally means the permit under their seal, which exempts goods from the payment of duties.

DUTT—Gifts unapproved, or which may be taken back.

DUTTA—Things given away, which may not be taken back.

E.

E AZ o' DIN—A title. The glory of religion.
See AZEEZOODEEN.

EED—A Mahomedan festival, of which, there are two in a year; *Eed ul Zoba*, and *Eed ul Feller*. At the former, goats are sacrificed in commemoration of the angel Gabriel's message from heaven to save Isaac, or (according to the Mahomedan tradition)

tradition,) Abraham from being sacrificed by his father, and of his substituting a goat or ram in his stead. The latter, or *Eed ul Feller* is at the breaking up of the fast, at the expiration of the Mahomedan lent.

EEDGA—The place where all the people assemble to prayers on the two great annual eeds or festivals.

EENAKAL BERUT—A slave, whose life has been saved in time of famine.

EENDRA—A Personification of the visible heavens, or the power of the almighty over the elements. Thus *Eendra* is the sprinkler of the rain, the roller of the thunder and director of the winds. He is represented with a thousand eyes, grasping the thunderbolt, &c.

EETALROW—A Maratta chief, who took Ally Gowher.

EHEWAL—An account of the names of the ryots, and the measurement of their different spots of land.

EILDIRM—In the Turkish language, signifies lightning. It was Bajazet's surname.

EKRAR AUM—A general acknowledgment.

ELLAAK—A fee collected at the Fouzday Cutcherries, from the government peons, as a surplus, which they, to indemnify themselves, exact over and above their diet allowance from the parties over

whom they are placed as a guard. In some districts, it is a fee or due taken from the litigating parties in suits, on account of the government. That collected at the Fouzday Cutcherries, is generally the emolument of the head officer there.

ELWAR—Sunday.

EMARUT—A building. Thus, the *Drega* of the *emarut*, the overseer of the public buildings.

EMAUMBARRY—Expences incurred by the king or Nabob at his mosques, in religious matters.

EMIR—*See AMEER.*

ENAHUT—A second deposit of articles deposited in trust to any person.

ENA'M—A gift from a superior to an inferior.

ERADUT CAWN—The faithful lord.

ETAYA—A large town and fortress on the north bank of the Jumna, ninety cols west of Allahabád, formerly in possession of Hafez Ramut, but now belonging to the Marattas.

ETMAUM—A division of a province under the superintendance of an Etmaumdár.

ETMAUMDÁ'R, or SHAIKDA'R—A landholder, or superintendant of the revenues of a small division. He is a temporary officer, appointed to manage and

and collect the revenues of a *Dee*, a *Turrof*, or a *Pergunna*; is accountable for what he collects, and receives a salary, or percentage.

ETMAUM CUTCHERIES—A number of farms thrown together is called an *Etmaum*; as above. *Cutteries* were formerly established to collect their rents by way of aid or relief to the *Grand Cutcherie*. This mode was practised till the year 1768; but they are now all abolished.

EUGENE, UGEIN, or OUGEIN—Is one hundred and twenty-six measured coss from Agra.

EZARA—A farm of the revenues.

EZARDAR—A farmer or renter of land in the new districts.

F.

FACKERAN—the Chief Magistrate of a large district called a *Chuckla*.

FAKEER, or FAQUIR—A beggar. An Indian priest of the lowest or mendicant class.

FANA'M—A piece of coin. Six make a rupee at *An-jengo*, and five a rupee at *Callicut* and *Tellicherry*. Thirty-six make a *Pagoda*, and the exchange is from forty to forty-two in the *Bazár* at *Fort St. George*.

FARSANG—A Persian measure of length; about four English miles. Xenophon translates it *Parasanga*.

FATEHE BUZURGWAR—An offering made for the souls of deceased ancestors.

FATTAHA—A prefatory prayer which is generally the first Soura, or Chapter of the Koran.

FATTEHABA'D—The habitation of victory.

FATTEPORE—The place of victory; formerly called Sickry. It is twelve coss from Agra.

FAYZABAD—A large town adjoining to the city of Oude, the capital of the Province bearing that name, situated on the river Duer, or Dewa.

FEEL—An elephant.

FEELCONNA—Place for, or establishment of elephants.

FERD—A single sheet, or half, or lesser part of a sheet of paper, containing an account or statement of some kind or other; as

FERD HUCKLEHUT—A manifest or memorial.

FERD SAWAL—A petition or application.

FERIAUDY—A plaintiff.

FIRMAUN—A grant, order, decree, or command of the Emperor: a royal commission or mandate: a patent or paper signed by the Mogul. In Bengal the term is used for a patent to trade duty free. By way of eminence it means the charter which the company obtained from the Emperor Furrucks-

scer,

feer, granting them a liberty of trading duty free, and other privileges.

FLUCE—Ten make a Danim, and one hundred a Mamooda, at Bassora.

FOTADA'R—The Treasurer of a district.

FOUZDA'R—The Chief Magistrate of a large district, who has charge of the Police, and takes cognizance of all criminal matters; also a Commander of the soldiers. Sometimes it is one who receives the rents from the Zemindars and accounts with the government for them. The district of lands under his jurisdiction is called Chuckla.

FOUZDARY—The appointment or office of a Fouzdár.

FRAZILLS—Forty make a Bahar at Beettlefukee, and fifteen a Bahar at Mocha.

FRINGY, or FRUNGY—A Christian.

FRUITER—A revenue accruing from fruit.

FURHUNG—A vocabulary.

FURRUCKABA'D—A large fortified town in the Dooab, situated at a small distance from the Ganges.

FURRUCKSEER—A name or title. Of happy disposition.

FUSSFLANNA—A fee received by the Cauzy on the harvest.

FUSSLY—The Hindoo year used in all records, commencing in the Carnatic about the 12th of July. The year of Christ 1788 is that of Fussly 1198.

FUSSUL—Harvest.

FUSSUL KEREEF—The latter end of the year, beginning at the month of Caurtic which answers nearly to the month of October.

FUSSUL RUBBY—The first harvest of the year.

FUTWA—A place so called, twelve miles below Patna.

G.

GALLIVATS—Particular vessels used along the Malabar coast.

GANGA—The Ganges: the largest river in Indostan. It falls from the Sewallic Mountains, the northern boundaries of the Empire, and empties itself into the bay of Bengal. When the river (says the fable) was first conducted from its source towards the Ocean, by a Prince, whose name was Bageerath, it so fell out that Janoo was at his devotions at the mouth of the Mahanadee, at a place called Nabobunge. The Goddess in passing swept away the utensils for his ablutions, which so enraged him that he drank up her stream; but after a while his anger was appeased and he let her escape from an incision made in his thigh; and from this circumstance of her second birth, she was afterwards called Janavee, or the offspring of Janoo.

GANIMS—*See MARATTAS.*

GANSEE JICKAY—A consumption, or spitting of blood or phlegm.

GANTAS OF SOLO—Twenty-five make a pecul of rice, equal to one hundred catties in China.

GARDEE—A tribe inhabiting the Provinces of Byapore, &c. esteemed good foot soldiers. Also a name sometimes given to the Sepoys.

GAURS—Amongst the Persians, are worshippers of fire.

GAUT—An entrance into a country over mountains or through any difficult pass. Also a public ferry over any river, or a landing place where customs are usually collected.

GAUTBARRY—A tax upon boats, collected at the Gauts.

GAURWALLA—(Walla, a fellow or person.) The inhabitants or keepers of the Gauts.

GAUZE o'DIN—The Champion of Religion. This great but wicked Prince was the Vizier who murdered the Emperor of Indostan in 1760. *See GAZOODEE'S CAWN.*

GAUZEBORE—A town and pergunna East of Benares, in the territories of the Nabob of Oude, rented by Cheyt Sing.

GAZNITES—Durannies, Abdallies.

GAZOODEEN CAWN—Vizier to Allumgeer the second, and nephew to the great Nizam ul Mook.

GE—Clarified butter.

GEERUS—A voluntary slave for a certain time.

GEHENNUM—Hell.

GENTOO, or ZENTOO—Corrupted from Hindoo.

One of the Aborigines of the country of Indostan, in contradistinction to the Mahomedans or adventitious inhabitants. A Professor of the ancient religion of India.

GERBUT—A city of the smaller size.

GERHEJAT—A child born to a master by a female slave.

GINJAULS, or GINGAULS—Fire arms, much like our wall pieces. They are improperly called Gingauls; the Persian word is *Jasoin*.

Godown—Corrupted from the Malabar. A warehouse.

GOHUD—A district on the hills; South of the Ganges.

GOITEREE—A Gentoo incantation.

GOLA—A warehouse, the walls of which are generally raised of mud and thatched, for keeping grain, salt, &c.

GOLADA'R, or GOLDA'R—A store-keeper, or storehouse-keeper.

GOLAN-

GOLANDAAZE—An artillery man.

GOLCONDA—A castle in the province of Hyderabád, by which name the whole province is chiefly known in Europe.

GOMASTA—An agent or factor. In Bengal it is generally understood to signify those who are sent into the interior parts of the country to purchase goods.

GONG—A village.

GONG WALLAS—From Gong, a village, and Walla, a fellow or person. Militia, or an undisciplined rabble of country soldiers.

GOUMTRY—A river in the Suba of Oude: it takes its source in the Rohilla country, and falls into the Ganges below Benares.

GOUSSAINE—The name of a certajn sect of Hindoo Fakkeers.

GOUZRAM—Laid before, &c.

GOWA—A witness.

GRAINS—Two and a half make a voll at Bombay.

GRAM—Is a word used by the English for a kind of Tare: in the Bengal language it means a village.

GRAM SERAM JAMMEE—The arrangement of land-servants for the business of the villages.

GUDDA—A small fort on a hill.

GUNDAL—Four cowries.

GUNGE—A granary, or market for grain.

GUNGE BEHAR—Boats annually prepared at Dacee for the Nabob's Afuary.

GUNNIES—Coarse canvas for bags, wrappers, &c.

GUR—A house.

GURRATY—Cantonments seven cos and a half from Calcutta.

GURRY—A division of time comprehending twenty-four minutes.

GURRIES—Mud forts; some of them are surrounded with ditches.

GUSHT SELAMY—A tax exacted by the Cauzies when on a circuit through their districts. It was formerly a voluntary gift of the Ryots, but since arbitrarily established as a due.

GUTCHANNY—The imposition of goods on the natives at an arbitrary price, or the rendering any one against his will responsible for the revenues of a spot of land.

Guz—Equal to twenty-eight inches and two-tenths at Callicutt and Tellicherry, and twenty-five inches at Mocha. In Persia ninety-three are equal to one hundred yards, making thirty-seven inches each.

GUZERAT—A place where silk is provided.

GUZERBAUN—An officer who collects the customs at the ferries.

GWAZIAR—The name of a province: also a fortress
South of the Jumna, twenty-eight cols from Agra.

GWALLERS—Carriers of Palankeens.

H.

HACKERY—An Indian carriage or cart drawn by Oxen.

HADGEE—One who has performed the pilgrimage to Mecca, which every true Mahomedan thinks himself bound to do once in his life.

HAFEZ RAMET CAWN—One of the Rohilla chiefs.

HAJET NUKBEHA—Papers requiring to be compared or adjusted.

HAJET SEEA—Revenues remitted from the district either in bills or specie, and ready to be brought to account.

HAJET TUVEES—Requiring investigation, or enquiry.

HAKEEKUT JUMMA—An account specifying the revenue in all its branches.

HAKEM, or HAKIM—The Governor of a city: a Judge: also the government.

HAKIM WUCT—The Magistrate of the time.

HALBUNJIN—An anticipation of the revenue by bringing part of the next year's rents to the account of the present.

HALDARRE—A tax on marriage now abolished.

HALLACHORE—An out-cast from the Hindoo tribes.

HANIFA—One of the four great Doctors famous for expounding the Mahomedan law.

HARAM—A seraglio.

HAROL—The officer who commands the vanguard of an army, or the vanguard itself.

HAT HUCKAKUT—An account specifying the Aſſel and Aboab Jumma of the Ryots, &c. It also contains the settlement of the revenue to be collected from the Ryots during the course of the year.

HATSHANA—An officer appointed by the Zemindar of a district, to measure and mark out the land that each Ryot possesses, and to collect the rents where they are paid in kind.

HAVILDAR—An officer among the Sepoys of the rank of Serjeant and next to the Jemidár.

HAVILLY LANDS—From *Havilly* or *Habbily*, habitation or residence. The districts attached to and in the vicinity of the capital of a Province.

HAUT—A market kept on stated days.

HAZAREE—A commander of gun-men, literally commander of a thousand.

HAZERZAMINE—Bail for the appearance of any person.

HEBA—A gift.

HE'GIRA—The flight of Mahomed from Mecca to Medina, July 16th, A. D. 622; from which time the Mahomedan era commences.

HEJAMUT—The profession of a barber, which consists in shaving, paring the nails, &c.

HEMAGET—Protection, countenance, support.

HERAT—The ancient capital of Korasauh.

HIND—Inde, or India, the country of the Hindoos.

HINDOO—An Indian. The word originally means a swarthy man.

HINDOSTAUN—The province of Delly in particular is called by this name; but it is generally used to signify the whole Empire: from *Hindoo* black or swarthy, and *Staun* a country.

HIRCARRA—A messenger or spy.

HIRSUNS—Siccas of various years. The new-coined Siccas to circulate 12 months at full Batta, and then to fall 3 per cent. under the denomination of Hirsuns.

HISSADAR—A sharer or partner.

HISSOUBE—Accounts.

HONDEAAN, or HUNDYVEAAN—Commission on bills of exchange.

HOOKA—An Indian pipe for smoking.

HOOKABURDA'R—Pipe-bearer.

HOOLY—A Gentoo festival.

HOWALAY—A deposit of property in full confidence.

HUBBA—A grain.

HUCHLY WACCA—A newspaper or Chronicle, kept by the officers of the Moors government.

HUK AL WAZEERUT—The Vizeer's fees.

HUR AL NISBA—The most angelick of women.

HURRAY—An astringent drug.

HURRUFS—The alphabet.

HUSB UL HOOKUM, or HASSAB UL HOOKUM—A patent or order under the seal of the Vizeer with these initial words, signifying “according to command.” An official confirmation under the seal of the Vizeer, enforcing obedience to the Emperor's firmaun.

HUSTABOOD—A rent-roll, either of a grand division, or of lesser districts of lands. An imaginary computation, or arbitrary valuation, which the custom of the country has established.

HUZZOOR—The presence; applied, by way of eminence, to the Mogul's court. According to polite usage, it is now applied to the presence of every Nabob, or great man.

HUZZOOR BALLA—The high presence.

HUZZOOR NOVEEZ—A secretary who resides at court, and keeps copies of all firmauns, records, or letters.

HYDER—The Arabic appellative for a lion. A title often given to men of rank in the east.

HYDER-

HYDERABA'D—The habitation of Hyder. It is the capital of Nizam Ally, Subadár of the Decan; was formerly called Bagnagur, and is about 371 miles distant from Delly.

HYDER COOLY—The slave of the lion.

I.

JACKENDÁ'R—An assorter. A company's officer who fixes the price on each piece of cloth in the Cotta.

JAFFER—One of the Imaums, to whose opinion, in several points, the Sunnies themselves pay the greatest regard.

JAFFER ALLY CAWN—The Nizam, or Subadár, of Bengál, Bahar, and Orixa, who succeeded Suraja Dowla.

JACEM-HOU—A town on the south bank of the Ganges, in the Cora province.

JAGGERNAUT—The Gentoo pagoda.

JAGHIRE—From the Persian, *Jaa*, a place, and *Ghe-riftun*, to take. An assignment of the revenues of a district to a servant or dependant of government, who is hence called a Jaghirdár. Jaghires are either *Mujbreet*, or (conditional) the tenure of which depends on certain services, or *be la fhort*, (unconditional) which are held as a free gift, independent of the discharge of any public duty. Both are resumable; the first, on the determination of the service by which it is held; and the latter

on

on the death of the incumbent. Jaghires are generally assigned to persons for their military services.

JAGHIRE ASHAM—Lands granted for the support of troops.

JAGHIRE SIRCA'R—The jaghire of the government of the Nizam.

JAGHIRE ZAT—Lands for private maintenance.

JAGHIRDA'R—The holder or possessor of a jaghire. In the time of the Mogul empire, all the great officers of the court, (called Omras) were Jaghirdárs, being either allowed lands of which they collected the rents, or else assignments upon the revenues of a province for specified sums, payable by the lord lieutenant of it; which sums were generally for the maintenance and support of such troops as they were obliged, by the condition of their jaghire, to bring into the field when demanded by the emperor.

JAMA—A suit or dress of women's clothes.

JAMY MISJID—The cathedral or great mosque.

JANIBDA'R—An advocate or defender, also a partial person.

JANNOO JEE—A Maratta prince, the son of Raghoo, and lord of the county of Naugpore.

JAR BA VAYA—The grateful friend.

JASOIN—A Persian word, signifying fire-arms.

JAS TEE BERUN KUSHKER—A species of petty offences.

JAUTS—A tribe of Rajapouts, possessing a large territory to the southward of the Jumna, and also between the two rivers, of which the Marattas deprived them of a considerable part. The king, however, has since reduced Agra, which was their capital, and a great part of the open country to the south of the Jumna. Their territories formerly extended along that river, forty coss below Agra, and to within six coss of Delly; and inland as far as Gwalior. They are governed by a Raja who is called Soorudge Man.

JAYDAAD—A fund or source; hence applied to signify the ability of any district or province in respect to its revenue.

IBRAHIM CAWN—Of the Gardee tribe, commander of the artillery in the Maratta army.

JEDJER—A petty zemindary, the jaghire of the prince, Ally Gowher.

JEE—A title of respect, used amongst the Marattas.

JEE POIR—A statement and decree.

JET—The 5th month, it commences the eleventh of May, and ends the tenth of June.

JENAU ARA—The ornament of the world. A title.

JENAU

JEHOUN CAWN—Leader of the van of the Abdally army.

JEHOUNDAR—The possessor of the world.

JEHOUN GEER—Conqueror of the world.

JEHOUN SHAW—King of the world.

JEHOULDAR—Treasurer.

JELCORA—Revenue arising from a fishery.

JELLASUR—A town situated in the Dooab, in the Jau territories.

JELLITOUR—A bookbinder.

JELLOUDAR—Belonging to the train or equipage of Nadir Shaw.

JEMIDAR, JAMADAR, or JAMAUTDAR—A black officer of horse or foot, who ranks as Lieutenant and next to the Subidár. Also the head or superintendent of the Peons, or Buxerries.

JENANA—See *ZENANA*.

JENNUGGUR—The residence of a Raja named Pretty Sing, distinguished by the title of *Maba Raja*, or Raja of Rajas. This Prince's territories are situated to the S. W. of the Jauts.

JEREBANA—A taxation on inhabitants for defraying the charges of measurement.

JERUB—Measurement of land.

JERUMANA—Mulft, fine, or penalty.

JESDAN BUKSH—God's Gift.

JASSORE—A district seventy miles distant from Calcutta.

JEYA JEE—A Maratta General.

JEY SING RAJA—A Rajapout, the Chief of Jounpore.

JEZIA—A poll-tax levied on all who are not Mahomedans, especially the Hindoos.

JILAL O'DIN—The aggrandisement of Religion.

JJELASS—The general assembly of the Court of Justice in Bengal.

JELIABAD—*See ALLAHABAD.*

IMAUN, or IMAM—An ordinary Mahomedan priest.

IMAMBARY—Illuminations at the festival of Mohurrum, where the shrines of Imam, Huán, and Hoosaine are represented and worshipped.

INDERGOO—A drug of no estimation, that grows wild in the wood.

INDOSTAN—*See HINDOSTAUN.*

INTERAM o' DOWLA—The youngest son of the vizeer Camroodeen Cawn, and vizeer himself to Ahmed Shaw.

JOCEE, or SYNASSEES—Sects of fakeers or religious mendicants.

JOHNNAGORE—The name of a Buzár, brought into
repute by Mr. Foster.

JOODAY PERRA'PUT—A slave taken in war.

JOOJUN—A measure of four coss.

JOOLDA'R—A cultivator or husbandman.

JOOMAN—Friday.

JOOTESE—The book of Gentoo astronomy.

ISLAM—Literally signifies a city: it usually means the
true faith among the Mahomedans.

ISRUM—Orders or ranks of men.

ISTEMRAR—A rent not liable to alteration.

ITIMAMDA'R—A superintendent, or lieutenant go-
vernour.

JUC—A religious ceremony.

JUMMA—Valuation, aggregate, rental. It signifies
originally, united or collected, and is applied in
common to men and things.

JUMMA ABOAB—The rent of land, fixed at a subse-
quent period to the time of Akbar.

JUMMA ASSEL—The original rent of land, at which
it has been rated, either in the time of Akbar, or
some more ancient period.

JUMMABUNDY—Rent roll.

JMMA DEHAUTY—The nett estimated amount of the revenue of the whole Dee or Turruff.

JMMA KERCH—Account, stating the receipt and expenditure of the revenue.

JMMA MOFUSSUL—Or Hustabood. The aggregate amount of the different sources of revenue, whether rent or custom.

JMMA PERGUNNATTY—The nett estimated amount of the revenue at the Pergunna Cutcherry.

JMMA SAYER—Estimated amount of lands.

JMMA SUDDER—The assessments demanded by government, from the several landholders.

JMMA WASSEL BAKY—An account of the rental, collections and ballances of any district or province.

JMMA ZEMINDARY—The nett estimated amount of the revenue of the zemindary.

JUMMERAU—Thursday.

JUNNA—A large river: it passes under the cities of Agra and Delly, and falls into the Ganges at Al-lahabád.

JMSHEED—One of the ancient kings of Persia, remarkable for his greatness and power.

JINGLE, or JUNGUL—A wood, wild country, waste ground, high grass or reeds.

JNGLEROORY—Clearing of jungles.

JUNGLEBOORY TALOOKA—A spot of ground, brought into cultivation by the possessor.

JUNKOO JEE—A Maratta general.

JYPORE—A town belonging to Raja Pretty Sing.

IZARA—*See EZARA.*

IZARDA'R—*See EZARDA'R.*

K.

KAJEERS—A tribe of Turcomans.

KAK TOWDA—A heap of fine mould, well sifted and beat strongly in between two stone walls. It is five feet high, three feet thick, and from three to four feet broad. The front of it is very smooth and even, being beat hard with a heavy trowel. One who is well skilled, can shoot his arrow into it quite to the head; whereas one that shoots ill (be he never so strong,) cannot put a third part in. The arrows for this exercise, have the iron part quite round, about four fingers long, of the size of the reed, until near the point, where they are somewhat thicker, from which part they taper gradually to a sharp point. The length, from the thickest part to the point, is from three quarters to one inch.

KALALCONNA, or KELAULCONNA—A duty paid by shopkeepers, &c. who retail intemperate liquors.—A place where arrack is sold.

KALLA—Forty in dry measure, make a tomard, at Mocha.

KALLAAT, or KELAUT—A dress given to any person invested with a new office.

KALLARY—*See CALARRY.*

KALSA—*See Caulsa, or Calsi.*

KALSA CUTCHERY—The court in which the Nabob sits in person when he chuses to transact business or try causes.

KALSA SHERLEFA—*See Calsa Shereesa.* Whatever accounts belong immediately to the king, are called kalsa ; the word shereesa added to it, implies noble or magnificent.

KALSA LANDS—Crown lands.

KA'MA DOOK—One of the names of the cow of plenty, produced in churning the ocean.

KAMAMDAUNY—Gross receipts of the revenue before sorting, the same as Cutcha Amdauny.

KAMBUKSH—The giver of desires or wishes.

KAM OR KUTCHA WASSL—Gross collections.

KANAUT—Walls of cotton cloth, which are always pitched round the tents of those who can afford them. The principal chiefs have them, enclosing a ground of a great extent. They have very splendid appearance.

KANDAHAR—*See CANDAHAR.*

KANDAYRUB—One of the five superior modes of marriage.

KANGY MEHAL—Places for prostitution.

KANNA SHUMARY—An arbitrary tax laid on the ryots by the zemindár.

KANU'M—Lady.

KARCONNA—A workshop or laboratory.

KARIGE JUMMA—Alienated from the rental. The term is used to express free lands, in general.

KAROORY—*See CROORY.*

KARRAZER CUTCHERY—An office established for the collection of old balances, to prevent their interfering with the current books.

KARTY AU—A voluntary offer of increase of interest.

KA'SAY—A mixture of tin and copper.

KATA—China.

KATBARRY—*See GAUTBARRY.*

KAU EE KAU—Interest paid yearly,

KAULABHAIJE—A message.

KATTA—The son of a fooder, begotten upon a terce.

KEL—Waite land.

KERRAY—Expences, charges.

KERREKUT—A purchased slave.

KEET—A city of the second size.

KEHEET DERSHEN—Assault and bloodshed.

KELLA—A fort, citadel, or palace.

KELLADA'R—The governor of a fort.

KEREEF—In all public registers, the year is divided into two seasons, Kereef and Rubby. Kereef comprehends the months of Assen, Caurtick, Augun, Poose, Maug, and Phaugun.

KERIMCHARY—An inferior officer under the zemindár, who collects from the villages, and keeps the accounts. *See Currumcharry.*

KERKOO REMEK—Foreign salt, imported from the coast, and from the northward.

KEROOR—A fabulous bird.

KERUI—A parish or village.

KERZ, or KURZ—A sum borrowed. A debt.

KERZDA'R—A borrower; a debtor.

KERZKA—A creditor.

KESRABA'D—Fifty-two measured coss from Delly.

KEZANA—The public revenue.

KIEU—A bridge.

KINCOBS—A species of gold-wrought silk.

KING—The Mogul, the Emperor of Indostan.

KING's DESTROY—A protest or public declaration against improper proceedings of the Indian government or officers.

KIRK PAGODAS—Coin with three images, commonly called Ms. Pagodas.

KISSMUT—A division. When any part of a Pergunna is transferred from one Zemindary to another, each part is called a Kissmut Pergunna. Kerria Kissinut, part of a parish, being such a proportion as is included in the Sunnud.

KISSMUT PERGUNNAS—Are reckoned by Annas, or sixteenths. Also many are termed divisions of sixteen Annas, because so small a portion to the rest, that they are not rated at all.

KIST—The amount of a stated payment. Instalment.

KISTBUND—A contract or agreement for the acquittance of a debt by stated payments.

KISTYBUND—A monthly payment.

KITMUTGA'R—A servant.

KITTAR, KUTTARR—See CUTTARR.

KOBIR—Great.

KOJISTA AKTER—Of happy stars.

KO'MBAY—A large weight or measure.

KOODUP—A smaller weight or measure,

Kooloo—The cocoa tree.

Kdonchy—A smaller weight or measure.

Koonkortekey Grounds—Ground granted for the support of the families of particular persons who have come to an untimely death.

Koosin—A sort of flowers used in dying.

Koosoomakara—The season of flowers, otherwise called Vasant: the two months between the middle of March and May. The Hindoo, divide the year into six reetoo, or seasons, of two months each, which are thus denominated;

Seefar—Dewy season,

Hramant—Cold season,

Vasant—Mild (Spring),

Greshma—Hot season,

Varsha—Rainy season,

Sara:—Breaking (up of the rains).

Kootba, korba—See Cooteba.

Kor—The sun, in the ancient Persic.

Korasau—One of the most Eastern provinces of Persia, which its name imports, signifying towards the sun.

Kord Mahal—Lesser palace.

Koroposh—An allowance to Zemindars for maintenance.

Kose—A species of herb, or graft.

KOSRO—The name of one of the Persian kings of the Kaian Dynasty, who was very great and powerful. It has since been generally applied to any great or powerful prince, and is used as a proper name in some royal families.

KOTEE—Literally signifies the pole or extreme of the axis; hence it is used for the axis itself, a part being put to signify the whole.

KOTEB AL DIN—The axis of religion.

KOTEB AL MOOLUC, or KOTUB UL MULK—The axis of the Empire. The title given to the prime minister or grand Vizeer of the empire.

KOULI, or KULI—*See* COOLY.

KOURUCK—When the king's women in Persia go out any where, a number of men go beforehand to those places through which they are to pass, in order to signify the same, that nobody may appear there. The women are guarded by armed eunuchs, and sometimes by a body of soldiers at a distance, who, if they find any man or boy in the way, will kill him, or at least drub him very severely; and this is called Kouruck.

KOYAL.—A weighman.

KOYALTE.—Fees for weighing.

KRTESHNA.—An Incarnation of the Deity.

KSHETRY.—Is derived from the word Kshétra land.

KUBBES

KUBBER SELAMY—A consideration, or due, paid to the Zemindár by the Mahomedans, for his allowing them to dig a grave for their deceased relations.

KUDKASHTA—Land cultivated by Ryots, who reside on the spot. The term is applied both to the land and the Ryot, as Kudkashta land; a Kudkashta Ryot.

KUFFEET—A security.

KULKEENADA'R—An under farmer of revenue. Kulkeena, signifying a sub-lease, or under-farm.

KULLEAN—Small quantities of land left uncultivated for the purpose of laying grain upon it, at the time of harvest, in order to its being threshed.

KUMMER o'DIX—The moon of religion. *See Camroo-deen Cawn.*

KUNJUD—Rape seed.

KUNNOUGE, or CANOGG.—A very ancient city, situated on the South bank of the Ganges, near the frontiers of the Cora province. It was formerly the capital of the Hindoos, but is now reduced to a poor village, without any trace of its former grandeur.

KUREELUP—A small vegetable of a very bitter taste.

KURIOF—*See KEREEF.*

KURROL—The advanced guard that goes before the main army; also the officer that commands it.

Kuv.

KUVVAUS—Servants attending on the king's person.
See Cuvvaus.

KUSH BASH—Persons who enjoy lands rent-free, upon condition of serving the government in a military capacity when called upon. The term is also extended to people of middling circumstances, who do not cultivate their lands themselves, but hire servants to do it while they hold other employments.

KUTNA—Circumcision : fees on it.

KUTTEB—A reader of prayers at a mosque.

KUTTRY—Closets.

KUZZLEBASH—An order of soldiers amongst the Persians, as the janizaries among the Turks. The word signifies, in the Turkish language, red heads ; they were so called from the red caps, which they wore when first instituted by Shaik Hyder, father of Shaw Ismael first king of the Sephy family.

KWICKA—An account current of each Ryot.

KYRAAT—Charity.

L.

LACK, or LAAK—One hundred thousand.

LACK—Of rupees, supposing them standard, or Siccas, at two shilling, and six-pence, amounts to twelve thousand five hundred pounds sterling. —

LACKERAGE—That is, La kerage; free lands that pay no revenue.

LACKFRAGE ZEMEEN—The same; Zemeen signifying land.

LA DAVEI—A release or acquittance from any demand. A quit claim.

LAHORE—A large province of Indostan, situated N.W. of Delly.

LAMP OF DELLY—A celebrated fakeer, so entitled.

LARIN—Equal to ten drams and one-eighth. Eighty make a tomard in Arabia, &c.

LASCA'RS—In one acceptation, Indian sailors; in another, the people employed under the European gunners, in the management of the artillery.

LEEKHUK—A secretary or writer.

LEE WARIS—Heirless; having, or leaving, no heir.

Loor—Plunder, pilage.

Looty

LOOTYWALLENS—From Loot and Walla, a fellow or person. Thieves or plunderers; usually applied to those following a camp.

LOUTF ALLAH—The favour of God.

LUBDEHEE—A slave found by accident.

LUCKNOW—The capital of the province of Oude; the residence of Asof o'Dowla.

LUCKYPORE—A district 285 miles distant from Calcutta.

LUNAR YEAR—They reckon 350 days, 22 gurries, and 1 pull.

LUNGER CONNA—An hospital, or house, for the entertainment of the poor and indigent.

LUT—A creeping tree.

LUTTA—The name of a large tree.

M

M AASIFER—A species of flowers used in dying.

MAAZER—A certificate, or declaration, attested by the principal inhabitants of a village, or district.

MAAZOUL—Dismissed from office.

MACT—Ten make a tale in China.

MAET-

MAETEASHY—Cutting off the hair of a person to be adopted.

MAHAGEN—A banker.

MAHA PA'TUK—Murder, and other heinous crimes.

MAHA RAJA—Chief, or Great Raja. Maha being great, or mighty, in the Shanscreet or Bramin's language.

MAHA RANNY—Great princes.

MAHAJIN—Shopkeeper, or trader.

MAHAL—Literally, a place. Any land, or public fund producing a revenue to the government; as the salt, or Nemek Mahal, is that from which arise the duties on salt. In the Company's Sunnud, it includes only Pergunnas and Sairs.

MAHALAAT—The plural of Mahal.

MAHAL SERAI—The women's apartment. It is also called Harram, (that is, prohibited or unlawful with respect to men,) and in Turkey, Serai.

MAHARSHEES—Great saints, of whom there are reckoned seven, who were at the creation produced from the mind of Brama.

MAHASEBA—Adjustment of accounts.

MAHASEBEDA'R—A person whose accounts are under scrutiny.

MAHELLADA'R—An officer under the Cutwall, to prevent crimes and abuses.

MAHOMMED

MAHOMMED—Signifies praised. It is prefixed, or understood to be so, to every Mussulman's name. It is a Tetra - grammaton, or word of four letters, namely, *Mim, Ha, Mim, Dal*, which, with the teshidid over the last *Mim*, to shew that it must be doubled, properly make five characters.

MAHMUD COOLY CAWN, or MIRZA COOCHUK—Cousin german to Shuja o'Dowla, and Naib Subadár of Allahabád, under him.

MAHMUD SHAW—A king of Indostan.

MAJEN—A petty dealer, or merchant.

MAKAR—A fish represented with a long snout, something like the proboscis of an elephant; and the sign Capricorn.

MALAR—Judicial, belonging to a judge or magistrate; hence applied to Mahomedans learned in the law.

MALCONNA—A treasury, or storehouse.

MALEEKA—The queen.

MALEEKA AL ZUMAN—Literally, Queen of the Times, Mahmud Shaw's Empress.

MALGUZARY—Rents, or the land revenue.

MALHA'R ROW—A Maratta general, the chief author of the troubles of Indostan.

MALIK—The master, mistress, or proprietor; also a king, ruler, or magistrate.

MALLICONNA—Certain perquisites, or percentage, allowed to the Zemindár on the jumma of his lands.

MALWAJIB—Revenues, or rents.

MALWAJIB SIRCÁR—The government's rents, or dues.

MALZAMIN—A security for a farmer of land.

MAMOODAS—Eighteen make a zingalee; nineteen and three quarters a zermaboop; twenty-seven and a half a finduclu; seven and one-tenth a piastry; five a zellotta; thirty-two and half a *Venetian*, and one hundred a tomard, at Bassora.

MAMOOTY—An instrument or tool to dig with.

Hence

MAMOTTEE MEN—Spade men.

MANGAN, or MANGON—A tax or imposition levied by the officers of the Chokies, or Gauts, as a perquisite for themselves, or Zemindárs.

MANJEE—The helmsman of a boat.

MANOOS—Four beings produced at the creation, from the mind of Brama.

MANZEL—Stages in Tartary and Persia, from twenty-five to thirty English miles.

MARATTAS—The most considerable Hindoo tribe in Indostan. Their power extends over the greatest part of Guzerat, with all the country between that and the Decan, the province of Orixa, a part of the suba of Allahabád south of the Jumma, Gwaliar, &c. &c. quite through the southern bank of that river.

MARGA SEERSHA—The month beginning with the middle of October, when the periodical rains have subsided, and the excessive heats are abated.

MAROCHA HOLDARY—Taxes on marriage.

MAROOTS—The winds.

MASHAY—Of silver. One tenth of a silver rupee.

MASHAY—Of gold. One twelfth of an ashrofy.

MASHKAWA'R—Monthly accounts.

MATHOB—A cess or taxation over and above the assel, or original rent.

MATIM—Death.

MAUG—The 1st month. It commences the 11th of January, and ends the 10th of February.

MAUJUK—A banker, or trader. See MAHAJIN.

MAULDA—A district two hundred miles distant from Calcutta.

MAULVA, or MALWA—A large province of the empire, west of Bahar; in the possession of the Marattas.

MAUMB

MAUMDY—The name of a fort and district in the north-west division of the Nabob of Oude's country, on the river Duer, or Dowa.

MAUND, or MON—Equal to seventy-four pounds and two-thirds at Bengal; thirty-seven pounds and a half at Surát; twenty-eight pounds at Amjengo, and twenty-five pounds at Madras. At Beetlefukee and Mocha, ten make a Frazell; at Amjengo, Bombay, Calicut, Madras, Surát and Tellicherry, twenty make a Candy.

MAUND ATTAREE—Equal to twenty-eight pounds eight ounces, at Bassora.

MAUND BAZA'R—From seven pounds and a quarter to seven pounds and a half, in Persia.

MAUND CARMENIA—Equal to five pounds, in Persia.

MAUND KISHMISH—Equal to seven pounds, in Persia.

MAUND PUCCA—Equal to seventy-four pounds and two-thirds, at Surát.

MAUND SEEFE—Equal to ninety pounds four ounces, at Bassora.

MAUND SHAW—From twelve pounds to thirteen pounds and a half, in Persia.

MAUND TABREEZ, or TABAREEZ—Equal to six pounds and a half, in Persia.

MAUZM—Great, glorious.

MAUZ o'DIN—The honour or glory of religion.

MEAWANY—See KISTBUNDY.

MAYMANY—Hospitality, or entertainments of guests.

MEASURE—Makes five seer at Bengal; and eight make a Mercall at Fort St. George.

MEERAN—Dues, or a reward given for services performed.

MEERAN KAYZA—The Cauzy's dues or fees; now abolished.

MEERAN YETESAB—The Yetefab's dues or fees; these are also abolished.

MEER TOZUK—A marshal, whose business it is to preserve order in a procession or line of march, and to report absentees.

MEER BUKSHY—Chief paymaster.

METHUL—An inhabitant of Methilla, a famous town for bramins of learning, in the west, near the Suba of Oude, about fifteen days journey from Benares.

MEHEDY COOLY CAWN—An officer of the Vizter Gazzoden Cawn, who connived at the prince's flight and seized the palace after the death of Allumgeer the Second.

MEINA—A month.

MELABHOO—A species of lesser offences.

MERHAN—A deduction, abatement or subtraction.

MEREALL—Equal to six quarts; five make a para, at ¹² Madras.

MERCARRY—Dues or taxes levied at ferries.

MEROO—The north pole of the terrestrial globe, fabbled by the poets to be the highest mountain in the world.

MEWATTEES—The people of Mewat.

MEY—A zemindary of the province of Bahár, belonging to Comgar Cawn.

MEGHMOUDUR—A clerk who checks the accounts of the aumil in each perganna: his accounts are kept in the Maratta language, every where throughout the Carnatic, and he is under the Seristadárs.

MIDI GAUT—Situated on the north bank of the Ganges, in the country of the Nabob of Oude, a short distance from Furiuckabad.

MIDNAPORE—A district, sixty miles distant from Calcutta.

MILANY—A comparison or adjustment.

MIM BASHY—Commander of one thousand horse.

MIRZA BAUBER—The son of Ally Gowher.

MOBEE—(Salt and wax.) The rents of this perganna, arise entirely from the sale of salt and wax, from which it takes its name. As there is no ground-rent collected, it is termed no division.

MOCURRY LEASES—Leases granted for life.

MOCHA DOLLARS—One hundred and twenty-one and a half are equal to one hundred Spanish dollars.

MORUSSUL—The country.

MOGUL OMRAH—Those of Tartar and Persian families, whom the Indians, without distinction, call Moguls.

MOHIM UL MOOLK—The eldest son of Camroodeen Cawp, vizeer and subadar of Lahore.

MOHOOREE, or MO'HURREE—Any writer, or under clerk among the natives of Bengal.

MO'HUR—A seal; also a gold coin worth about sixteen rupees.

MOHURRUM, or MOHERRUM—The name of the first month in the Mahomedan calendar, held sacred by the Mussulmans.

MOHUTERAN—Lands granted for certain religious purposes.

MOHY O' DIN—The reviser of religion.

MOJOODAT—Ready money, cash, specie. It also signifies the unmeasured and unpartitioned part of a perganna, in which there are sundry partners.

MOKASSA—A village held free from rent by a Poligár, on condition of his protecting the property of passengers.

MOLAVIES, or MOULAVIES—Doctors of the Mussulman law, assistant lawyers.

MOLUKNOSE—A worker of salt, a salt-maker.

MONGAHR—A fortress in Bahár, on the south bank of the Ganges, built by Shaw Suja, brother to Au-

rengzebe. Also a district three hundred miles distant from Calcutta.

MONSASIB—In Bengal, is an officer that has cognizance of drunkenness, and of the vending of spirituous liquors, and intoxicating drugs. He is also examiner of weights and measures.

MOOBAREC OOLLAH—Blessed of God.

MOOBAREC UL DOWLA—Blessed by fortune.

MOOKHUD—A debtor who has given himself up as a slave to his creditor.

MOONSHY—A secretary for the Persian language.

MOORS, MOORMEN—The Mahomedans in Indis, are sometimes so called, but improperly.

MOOTECOPHIL—An officer who examines accounts, and puts his seal on them, when passed in the subordinate cutcheries, before they are sent to court.

MOOTIANA—Soldiers employed for the collection of the revenue.

MORAUD—Wished for, desired; from eradish, the will.

MORAUDABA'D—A town in the Robilla country, north of the Ganges.

MORAUD BUKSH—The giver of desires or wishes.

MORAUD CAWN—Object of desire.

MORTA—An ancient town, held in great veneration by the Hindoos, situated on the Jumna, in the country of the Jats.

MOSHAIKA—Personal allowance to Zemindars.
N. B. It cannot be mortgaged.

MOTHIR AL MOOLUC—Barricadoes, but generally the intrenchments and breast works about a camp, or any other post.

Mouza—A parish or village: sometimes a hamlet only; but properly a place.

MOWAKIL—A principal or constituent.

MOWROOS—Hereditary.

MOWROOSEE—The state of being hereditary.

MOYEN ZABICK—A list of sebbendy and servants employed by government.

Mozcoory—Independent Talookdars who pay their own rents to government.

MUCHILCA, or MUCHULCA—An indenture or agreement: An obligatory or penal bond, generally taken from inferiors, by an act of compulsion.

MUCHLIDAR—Bearing the impression of a fist.

MUCHLOOT—Land intermixed, belonging to one or more partners.

MUCKATIL—A qualified slave.

MUCKAUDUM, or MUCCUDDEM—A superior officer of the revenue in a village; the same as the Chowdry.

MUCKRASS—An appraiser of goods.

MUCKUNPUMA—A cause or affair.

MUCKUNPORE—A town of Allahabád.

MUDARKA'R—The principal of affairs.

MUDDUTMAUSH—A grant of land for subsistence.

MUDHOOR—The land produce, as distinguished from the salt in the latter district of Bengal.

MUFTY—A high priest. It signifies properly an interpreter of the law: He is under the cauzy.

MUGS—Plunderers; who pillage the towns, and plunder the boats and vessels about Chittagong.

MUIL—Any tribe of people residing together.

MULLA—A Mahomedan judge; an interpreter of the koran. Likewise a schoolmaster, or learned man.

MULMULS—Muslims.

MULTAUN—A large province situated to the westward of Delly.

MULUC—A general name for tribes that have no prohibition with respect to food.

MUNADDY—A small drum that is beat about, to no^tify or proclaim any thing.

MUNDEL, or MUNDUL—The head over a certain number of Ryots; that is, a person chosen from amongst the oldest inhabitants of a village, to regulate their crops, and accommodate petty disputes, &c.

MUNEUR—Tuesday.

MUNNEGAR—Head peón, sometimes employed to force a collection.

MUNNET—A promise to pay a sum of money, in which promise, as much confidence can be placed as in any writing.

MUNNYCAEWLY—Taxes levied by the Zemindárs for protection of a district.

MUNSER—A judge or justice; an administrator of justice.

MUNSOOR, or MUNSUR CAWN—Victorious Lord.

MUNSUR ALLY CAWN—Sefder Jung, Vizeer to Ahmed Shaw and Subadár of Oude.

MUNSUB—A title, dignity, post, or office.

MUNSUBDA'RS—Persons invested with dignities.

MUNTUR—A text of the shaster.

MUSCOORAUT, or MOZCOORAT—Sundry articles of charges not included in the consummuary nor household charges.

MUSHA'D—A city in Korashun, which, since Shaw Abass's intention of making it a place of pilgrimage, has been of more note than Herat the ancient capital thereof.

MUSHRIFF—An officer of the treasury appointed by royal authority, to authenticate accounts and writings.

MUSNUD—A cloth, or carpet, on which the Hindoos usually sit when in their houses. It particularly signifies the seat, or throne, of a prince.

MUSTOPHY, or MUSTOWFY—Examiner or auditor of accounts. The principal officer in the department wherein the accounts of dismissed ^{servants} are examined.

MUTAHED—The same as Wadadár.

MUTARIFFA—A duty on tea, paid by people of particular occupations.

MUT HAHEEDS—People employed in the collection of the revenues under certain engagements.

MUT HOOTER—A denial.

MUTSEDDY, or MUTTASEDDY—An officer of state or collector of customs: a term applied to the officers employed in taking the accounts of the suba or government. It is also used for the clerks of any great man.

MYSORE—A province of the Decan, belonging at present to Tippo Saib.

N.

NABOB—Properly Nawáb, the plural of Naib, a title given to every person of noble rank; also the appellation given to the governor of a province.

NACCAL POTTA—A register of all the Pottas.

NADIR—Wonderful.

NADIR COOLY—God's slave; or, literally, the slave of the Wonderful.

NAGAADS—Winders of raw silk.

NAJALI—Deficiency in produce.

NAIB—A deputy; the governor or commandant of a town under the Nabob.

NAIC, or NAIG—A subaltern officer of the sepoys, of the rank of corporal, and next to the Havildár.

NAJEEB CAWN—A Rohilla, created bukshy by the Abdally, the chief of Saranpore. He is styled also Najeeb o'Dowla.

NAIGPORE, or NAGPORE—A large town, 140 cos. South of Allahabád.

NAKA CONNA—The place where all the drums and warlike music are kept.

NAKSHATRAS—Dispellers of darkness: the eighteen constellations through which the moon passes in her monthly course; constellations in general.

NANCA'R—An allowance in an assignment upon the revenues or the lands themselves, originally given as charity for the relief of the poor.

NANCA'R LANDS—Part of the zemindary exempted from revenues, or set apart for the immediate support of the Zemindár.

NANDEE MOOKHAY—A ceremony preparatory to a marriage.

NANUCMUTTA—A strong post in the woods, under the hills, in the territories of Hafez Ramut. The Rohillas retired thither in 1772, on the approach of the Maratta forces.

NARAD—One of the devarshees, and a great prophet, who is supposed to be still wandering about the world. *Nirād* signifies a thread or clew; a precept, and *da* giver. Wherever he appears, he is constantly employed in giving good counsel.

NAROO SENKER—The Maratta governor of Delly.

NASR JUNG—Victorious in war.

NASR O'DIN—The supporter and assister in religion.

NASSUKHY—An officer attending personally on the king of Persia, whose office is to carry messages, to advertise visits, to guard prisoners of state, and punish such criminals as are condemned by the king in person.

NATTORE—A district, 140 miles distant from Calcutta.

NAUTCURNUN—Hereditary village accountant.

NAUTWAN—A head tenant or villager.

NAWAB—See NABOB.

NAZEM MUNAZEM—The orderer of what is to be ranged or put in order.

NAZEM—An overseer stationed at the kalsa, whose business is to send Peons into the Mofussul, to en-

force payment of the revenues, to call Aumils or any officer of the collections to the Cutcherry, for which purpose a number of Peons are employed under him.

NAZERANNA, or NEZZERANA—A sum paid to government, as an acknowledgment for a grant of lands, or any public office.

NAZERANNA SUBADARY—The fees of the Vizeer.

NAZERUT—The office of Nazer.

NAZIM—The first officer of a province, in whose hands the executive power is lodged, usually styled the Nabob. A viceroy or governor.

NAZR—Presented to view: a term for a present from an inferior to a superior.

NEABUT—A deputyship, or lieutenancy, from Naib.

NEAMUT—A tax levied from the Zemindars by the Ryots.

NECAS NOVEEZ—An officer in the Zemindary Cutcherry, who takes and examines the accounts of the collections in the Mofussul.

NECKAS, or NEKHAS—A daily fair for cattle at Moorshedabád.

NEEA'SH—A deposit to prevent a seizure of effects.

NEEDEE—To find any lost article.

NEEJOOT—Such lands as are cultivated by the Zemindar himself, and are rent free.

NEEKHEEP—A deposit in confidence.

NEEM ASTEEN—An upper robe with half sleeves, commonly made of gold or silver tissue.

NEEMODAR—A compensation given by the Ryot for not ascertaining lands.

NEEM TACKEE—An allowance given by the Zemindars to the Canongoes, at the rate of eight annas per hundred rupees on the Assel jumma. It has, since the year 1772, been collected along with the general rents, and is paid to the Canongoes by the provincial councils.

NEEMTUK KERM—Occasional worship for holy days.

NEESHUNGPA'T—Assault without bloodshed.

NEGABAN—A guard.

NEJAM—An astrologer.

NERBUDDA—A river which takes its rise in the province of Malwa, and empties itself in the gulf of Cambay.

NERCH DROGA—A kind of clerk of the market, who at Moorshedabád regulates the price of grain, and was an officer of the Kalsa.

NESHAUNBURDA'R—An ensign.

NESR ALLAH—Assisted by God.

NESSICKSHY BASHY—Head regulator, or manager. An officer who is generally sent to regulate disorders, and make seizures.

N O C

NEZZER—(*See NAZK.*) A present or offering from an inferior to a superior. In Indostan, no man ever approaches his superior for the first time, on business, without an offering of at least a gold or silver rupee in his right-hand, which, if not taken, is esteemed a mark of disfavour.

NIGHER—A large river.

NIQUIBS—Much the same as corporals.

NISHAUN—The letters of the Emperor are styled Fir-mauns, those of princes Nishauns.

NIZAM AL MOOLUC—A title, signifying he who arranges and puts in order the empire.

NIZAMUT—The post, office or jurisdiction of a Nazim.

NIZAMUT LANDS—Such lands as have always remained in the hands of the zemindar without ever having been granted in jaghire.

NOBIT—A band of musick, allowed only to persons of the highest rank, by a grant from the crown. Or thus: an instrument of musick formerly bestowed by the king or nabobs as an emblem of grandeur, which is beaten five times a day; but it has lately been assumed by every Foustdar and Aumil.

NOBIT CONNA—The apartment where the nobit is beaten.

NOCKABA—(At Ilughly,) supercargoes of Moors ships.

Noosrias—Four in liquid measure make a caddy, at
• Mocha.

Noveesender—A writer or clerk.

Nour Jeaun—Light of the world.

Nour o' Din—The light of religion.

Nowarra—An establishment of boats at Dacca, kept up principally for the defence of the coast and rivers, against the Mugs and other invaders. Lands were assigned for the support of this establishment, which was known by the name of Nowarra Mahal, in which were also included the boats, which under the denomination of Col. Beler and Gunge Beher, were annually sent to the nabob at Moorshedabad. The fighting boats used against the Muggs, were called the selea gara beher.

Nowa. usu—Possessing ability.

Nuddia—The name of a town or province.

Nufflers—Hereditary slaves.

Nujeeb Gur—A strong fort, in the neighbourhood of the capital, belonging to the late Nujeeb ul Dowla.

Nulla—A rivulet; the term is often applied to the bed of one, when the water is dried up.

Nunneas—The people who work at the saltpetre, in Bengal.

NUSEHA—A 'duster, or office of the Calsa, wherein the papers of the revenue, that were annually sent to the Emperor, were prepared. Its remaining function is now the preparation of Dewanny Sunnuds.

NUT KERM—Daily worship.

O.

ODAD A'R—An officer of the revenues, the same as croory. *See WADDADA'R.*

OM!—This mystic emblem of the deity, is forbidden to be pronounced but in silence.

OMEDWAR—Lands remaining to be leased out, and still in the hands of government. The term is used in Bahar.

OMRA—The plural of Ameer, a lord of the empire.

OSHOEL—The name given to one of the revolutions of twelve years.

OORAGA's—Who crawl upon their breasts, serpents.

OOSANA—Otherwise called Sookra, esteemed the preceptor of the evil spirits; the planet Venus and Dies Veneris.

OPOOKUT—A voluntary slave.

OPOO PATUK—Small offences.

ORISSA, or ORIXA—A province, in which the East-India company possesses the districts of Midnapore, the rest being

being entirely in the hands of the Marattas and their tributaries.

OUDH—A suba or province, also the capital of that province. The revenues of this suba are supposed to amount to two crores of rupees per annum.

OULA—A drug, which, when beaten up with oil, is used as an ointment for the hair, by the vulgar women in Bengal.

OUTPUN, or UTPUN—Produce or rent roll of a district.

OZUM—Literally weight. The word is also used to signify a tax upon the revenue, actually collected; originally meant to compensate for rupees of short weight.

P

PA A N—The name sometimes given by the Hindoos to betel leaf.

PAAT, or PAUT—A note or obligation to pay a sum of money for one's own account, or another's, on an appointed day. It is often usual to accept these Paats from creditable persons, in payment of the arrears of the zemindars or renters.

PAATWAN, or PAUTWAN—An allowance of 10 per cent. paid to the English Dewan at Patti, who, upon the deficiency of any zemindar, gives a receipt to the Nabob for the amount, as paid into the English Treasury there; in return for which, he receives the Paatwan as a douceur for the use of his credit.

PADDY—Rice in the husk. *See BATTY.*

PADSHAW—Emperor, or King.

PAGODA—A gold coin rated at 8s. 9d. but paid by the Company at 8s. and said to be intrinsically worth 7s. 8d. Also a temple, or place of worship.

PAK PARISH—False accusation.

PALANKEEN, PALANQUIN, or PALLEKEE—A canopyed litter peculiar to princes, and allowed now and then to some few great officers of state. It is generally of rich materials, and often entirely of silver. It is carried on the shoulders of twelve or sixteen bearers, on three poles, one on each side, like our sedan, and the third running under the middle of the machine.

PALAGA's—*See POLYGA'RS.*

PANJAB—The ancient name of the province Lahore. It signifies the five waters or rivers, so many running through that province, and falling into the river Sind, known in Europe by the name of Indus.

PANNIPUT—Situated to the north-west of Delly, famous for the action fought there between Ahmed Shaw Abdally and the Marattas.

PARA—In measure, equal to five pecks, or thirty-four pounds, eight ounces, and twelve drachms. Twenty-five make a Mor at Bombay, and eighty a Garce at Madras.

PARAGANA—Any district of country. *See PERGUNNA.*

PARHEZ BANU—The abstinent princess.

PARIAR—A low cast of Hindoos.

PARIAR ARRACK—A sort of spirituous liquor.

PARR—A variable division of time, consisting of such a number of gurries as will form nearly a fourth part of the natural day or night.

PARR GUNGE—The place where corn is sold.

PARVEZ—A proper name. With the ancient Persians, it signifies victorious. In the Peluvee language, it signifies fish; and some imagine that it was added to Cosro's name, because he had a great liking to fish.

PATAMAK—A post, or messenger sent from place to place.

PATCH—Three pieces of cloth at Madras.

PATNA—The capital of the province of Bahar, 380 miles distant from Calcutta.

PATTANS—The name sometimes given to those tribes of Mahomedans who inhabit the mountainous tract on the north-west of the Indus.

PATTELE—Collector or head of a village.

PAVAK—The God of Fire.

PAUSS—One quarter of a day, or six hours.

PAYEN GAUT—Or the lower Gaut. The territory, lying to the east of the Gaut mountains. The Carnatic, according to its present definition; for it formerly contained also the Balla Gaut, or upper Gaut. *See GAUT.*

PAYKASHTA—Ryots who cultivate lands by contract, to which they themselves do not belong. *See KUND-KASHTA.*

PEADA—The proper word to signify a foot-soldier, though *Peon* is more generally used.

PECUL—Equal to one hundred and thirty-three pounds and one-third, in China.

PEELIBEET—A strong hold in the territories of Hafez Ramut.

PEFUL—A bitter drug.

PEIADAC—A guard to accompany a prisoner at large.

PEISA—Cash.

PEISHACK—One of the three inferior modes of marriage.

PEONS—Foot-soldiers, employed as servants or attendants. They are armed with swords and targets, and sometimes carry matchlocks. *Peon* is corrupted from *Peada*.

PERAJAPUT—One of the five superior modes of marriage.

PERASH-

PERASHCHUT—Expiation, recovery.

PERBERJA DESHEET—A Suniassy made a slave for
upolacy.

PERI—Monday.

PERGUNNA—A country, or any number of parishes,
the rents of which are collected at the Cutcherry.
A district.

PERKERNUCKA—A species of petty offences.

PERRANEK NEBAY—Appeal to a former decision.

PERSEE—Worshippers of fire.

PERTUBBISH GUNDEN—Acknowledgment of a claim,
without ability to pay it.

PERU'ST—A small weight, or measure.

PERWANNA—An order, warrant, grant, or even a
letter, from a superior to a defendant.

PESHCUKH—A fine, tribute, or quit-rent, paid to go-
vernment as an acknowledgment for any tenure.

PESHCUKH SIRCARWALLAW—A fine paid into the
Emperor's treasury.

PESHKAR—A steward.

PESHWA, or PAISHWA—Originally signifies Chancellor.
It is the title given to the head of the Maratta
states.

PETZEK—A white stone, crystal.

PETTA—The town surrounding an Indian fort.

PHATUK—A gaol or prison. A gate.

PHUGUN—The 2d month. It commences the 11th of February, and ends the 10th of March.

PHIRMAUND—*See FIRMAUN.*

PHOUSDA'R, PHOJEDAR—*See FOUSDA'R.*

PICE—Twelve make an anna in Bengal, sixteen an anna at Surat, and eighty a rupee at Bombay, in money. Twenty make a seer in Bengal, fifteen a seer at Bombay, and thirty a seer at Surat, in weight.

PINDARRIES—A set of plunderers who accompany a Maratta army.

PLASS—The name of a tree.

PODA'R—A money-changer, or teller under a Shroff.

POLLAM—Equal to twenty ounces. Forty make a viz in weight, at Madras.

POLYGA'Rs—Chiefs of mountainous and woody districts in the peninsula.

PONCHUTTRA—Customs.

POMSWARS—Small boats.

POO'JAY—Worship.

POO'JAY SERSHUTTEE—Worship to Sershuttee, who is the Goddess of Letters.

POOLBUNDY—From Pool, a bridge. It is the term for dykes, or dams, that are raised to prevent inundations. *See BUNDHOO.*

POONA—The day on which all the Zemindars bring in their balances for the year. Or the annual court for letting the lands, and for adjusting of the last year's accounts, at Moorshedabad; now discontinued.

POONEA—A month.

PORA'N—One of the Gentoo scriptures upon history.

POOSE—The 12th month. It commences December the 11th, and ends January the 10th.

POOSHTAY BUNDEE—Embankments of rivers.

POOSHTY KERM—Prayers for health and prosperity.

POOSKUL—A small weight, or measure.

POOTEE—A book, or compilation.

POOT GAUT—Situated on the Ganges in the Rohilla territories. The river is fordable there in the dry season.

POTTA—A lease. An order given by the zemindar in the company's name, for any piece of ground bought by the natives.

POTTA CHINDAREE—A custom of one rupee, given for a potta, when any piece of ground is bought.

POTTADAR—A leaseholder.

PRAN, and **OPAVN**—The breathing spirit, and the spirit which abhors in the bowels to expel the faeces.

PUCKA—A putrid fever, generally fatal in 24 hours.

PUCKALLIES—Leathern bags for carrying water, which are put on oxen.

PUDDUM—One hundred crores.

PULL—A small weight or measure. A small measure of time.

PULWAR—A light boat used for dispatches.

PUN—Eighty cowries, of the value of about a half-penny.

PUNCHUK—Ryots, over and above the fixed revenue.

PUNDIT—A learned bramin.

PUNGKET—A slave who has lost his liberty as a stake at some game.

PUNTUBBEE BADEN—A salute or reverence paid by a bride to the bridegroom.

PURNEA—The name of a country, two hundred and sixty miles distant from Calcutta.

PURRICKHAY—Assay of metals. Trial by Ordeal.

PUTNEY SILK—As produced from the worm after the first winding off from the pod.

PUTWARY—An inferior officer of the collections. He keeps the accounts of the rents realized in his village

village or department; and accounts for them to the Muckaudam.

PYKAR—A person who purchases goods from the manufacturer to sell to the merchant.

PYKE—A watchman employed as a guard at night. Likewise a footman or runner employed on the business of the lands; they are generally armed with a spear.

PYKA'R'S—An inferior sort of brokers who manage the minutiae of business between the weavers and the dallals, as these last do with the gomastas.

PYTANS—At Patna, fighting men famous for their courage.

Q.

QUARTERS—Four make a rupee at Bombay.

R.

R AHADAR—An officer employed in collecting the land duties.

RAHADARY—In Bahar there were, in many districts, chowkies or stationary guards, for the protection of the roads, known by the name of chowkyrahadary, on account of which a revenue was collected and paid into the nizamut. In Bengal it means a tax levied on passengers, and for the trans-

transportation of goods. It was a dependence of the Custom-house, which granted passports to exempt passengers from exactions.

RAJA—A title given to the Hindoo princes or chiefs; it signifies prince, and was first appropriated to the original zemindárs.

RAJAMAU—Situated on the South bank of the Ganges, about fifty miles above Moorshedabád, and two hundred miles distant from Calcutta, formerly the hunting seat, or place of recreation, for the Nabobs of Bengal.

RAJAPORTS—A tribe of Hindoos, but of various denominations. They are soldiers by profession, and the most warlike of the Hindoos.

RAKHUS—One of the three inferior modes of marriage.

RANGAPOURA—A place in Bengal river, so called.

RANNA—A prince, amongst the Hindoos.

RANNEE—A princess, a title given to women of rank.

RASTABUNDY—Making or repairing of the roads.

RATIB—A stated ration for the sustenance of animals.

RAUM GAUT—On the Ganges, about 36 miles North of Furruckabád.

RASVYAMA—A writing of agreement or concord, to end a dispute or litigation.

REAYAH—It is so written in the company's treaties ; but it should be Reayah, which is the plural of the Arabic Ryot.

REES—One hundred make a quarter at Bômbay.

REFSHEES—Saints.

REIAT, or REYOT—*See Ryot.*

RESHEVET—A bride.

RESIDENT—At the Durbar. *See DEWANNY.*

RISOOM—Fees or dues.

RISSALLA, or RUSSAULA—An independent corps of horse.

RISSALDA'R—The commander of that corps.

RIZAMDA'R—An officer commanding a small body of horse.

ROHILLAS—A tribe of Afgháns inhabiting the country North of the Ganges, as far as the Suba of Oude, to the eastward ; also a great part of the territories between the two rivers, till the incursion of the Marattas.

ROLDAD—Representation or state of a case. Record.

ROKER—Cash. Ready Money.

ROOMAULS, or ROMALS—A sort of handkerchiefs.

ROTAUS—A mountain situated in the province of Bahár, the summit of which is fortified. It once contained a large town within its walls ; was extremely

tremely populous, and esteemed the strongest fortress in Indostan. It is now in ruins and totally uninhabited.

ROWANNA, or ROVINDA—A passport or certificate from the collector of the customs.

ROY—A Hindoo prince.

ROY ROYAN—The Roy of Roys; a title applicable to Gentoos, and to the Nabob's Dewan; but formerly it was confined to, and still serves to denote, the principal officer or comptroller of the Kalsa She-reefa, under the Nabob or Dewan of the provinces. He has the immediate charge of the crown lands.

ROZENADA'R—A person holding a yearly pension.

ROZENAMA—Day book.

ROZENDA'R—A person who receives daily allowance.

ROZIDUS HARAY—Certain holidays in the month **Assen**, in which period the pompous worship and burial of the Hindoo deities are celebrated.

RUBBY—That season of the year which comprehends the months of Chaite, Bysac, Jeet, Assam, Sohan and Baudoon. The latter half of that season commences the first of Assam, or the 11th of June; the other season is called Kereef.

RUMMUZZAUN—The name of a month in the Mahomedan calendar.

RUNCPORE—A district 260 miles distant from Calcutta.

RUPEE—A silver coin struck in the Mogul's mint, with an inscription of his name, titles, year of his reign, and the place where it was coined. There are various sorts of rupees annually coined in India, differing a little in cast, weight and quality. The best are the siccas of the current year, worth about two shillings and six-pence.

RUSSUMDA'R—A person holding a particular perquisite.

RYOT—A tenant who is generally both a husbandman and a manufacturer.

RYOTTY LAND—Lands farmed out, tenanted and cultivated on the spot.

S.

SABEL—Proof.

SADDAR, or SERDAR—See **SARDAR**.

SADHAY—Certain food and treatment for women in the last state of pregnancy.

SAGYNAMA—A certificate or writing, specifying any matter of dispute to be cleared up and settled.

SAC—Vegetables. Greens.

SAHERA—Lord. It is usual with the Hindoos, upon some occasions, to personify the East-India Company by the addition of this word. Thus *Dowbey Company*

pany Sabeb, q. d. Help my Lord the Company! is an exclamation common with them upon occasion of any sudden violence, when they naturally look to the English Government for redress. The same personification is used with the Hottentots, who call the Dutch East-India Company Jan Ceippany, or John Company.

SAHOOKER—A merchant.

SAIRJAT—All kinds of taxation besides the land rent.

SAIRS—Any place or office appointed for the collection of duties and customs.

SALAAM—According to the Asiatic style, he who, after any disgrace, is permitted to appear in the Huzzoor Balla or high presence, to make the obeisance called a Salaam, is esteemed to be forgiven and restored to favour.

SALLABAUD—(Usual custom). A word used by the Moors government to enforce their demand of a present.

SALLESEE—Arbitration.

SALLEIS—An arbitrator.

SALLISNAMA—Deed of award.

SALOOTER—A farrier.

SALOOTERY—The business of a farrier.

SAM—The first of the four books of the Veds, composed to be chanted or sung.

SAM-

SAMPODA'R—A treasurer or cash-keeper among the black people.

SANEDS—Commissions or grants for particular countries.

SANTE KERM—Extraordinary prayers upon any calamity.

SARDAR—A chief, or great man; a leader, or commander.

SARRIES—A species of cloth.

SAFF—The moon.

SAFRA—See SHAFRA.

SATMASA—A fee paid by married men to the Cauzy after the first 7 months pregnancy of their wives, that being the period at which, agreeable to their doctrine, the fetus becomes anointed.

SATELLERS—Eight miles a Seoco at Beencoolen.

SALL—A large timber-tree.

SAYER—The revenue is divided into Mahal and Sayer, the former is the land revenue, the residue is Gayer.

SAYER PUNCHOOTRA—The customs collected by government.

SEBOOS—Bran.

SEBUNDY—The allowances for charges of an Aumil's officers, and those whom he employs.

SEKHABERDESHY—Interest to be paid daily.

114 S E E R

SEAMUL—A species of cotton.

SEPEEYA—An engine used in the cutcherries, consisting of three bamboos, erected in a triangle, with a rope hanging from the center to tie and suspend the culprit during flagellation.

SEERS—Equal to nine ounces Troy, at Madras ; fifteen ounces and a quarter, at Bombay ; and one pound fourteen ounces in Bengal : forty make a maund in Bengal, Bombay and Surat.

SEFARRISH—A recommendation.

SEJA—A fenced terras.

SELAMY—A present on being introduced to a superior.

SEPHARRY—Afternoon.

SEPOYS—Natives who are soldiers ; generally used for the Indian infantry that are disciplined after the European manner : their companies consist of a Subidár, Jemidar, Havildár, Naic, and Tom tom.

SEQUIN—Equal to seven shillings and sixpence, in Arabia, &c.

SER—An herb.

SERADDAY—Feasts in honour of the dead.

SERADDAY AMAWUS—A festival at the end of every month.

SERADDAY APERPUK—A preparatory festival to the Rozidus-hársy.

SERADDAY BUZUROWAR—A festival for deceased ancestors.

SERADDAY NOWA'NN—An offering made once a year, in the month Augun.

SERAI—A building on the high road, or in large cities, erected for the accommodation of travellers.

SERANGS—Native officers employed in the artillery, and also in ships.

SERIHUD—A boundary or Frontier.

SERINGAPATAM—The capital of Mysore, in the Decan, and formerly the residence of Hyder Ally.

SERINJAMY KURCH—Charges of collection.

SERIHEKEN—A free grant of a Mahal to any person, the rents of which are made up by an additional assessment on the residue of the lands.

SERWATTEREE—A brahm learned in the Beids or Veds.

SESAMUM—Mustard.

SETENDY—Militia.

SEWAURY, or SEWARRY—The train of attendants who accompany a nabob, or other great man on the road.

SEWY—The increase of the rents of the Jaghire lands.

SEZAWEL—An officer employed at a monthly salary, to collect the revenues.

SHABAUN—The name of a month in the Mahommedan calendar.

SHACKDA'R or **SHAIKDA'R**—A kind of justice of the peace, or the most venerable man in a town or district of the Mahomedan faith.

SHADHUR—A Deity of the Gentoos.

SHAOURD PESHA—Retinue, servants.

SHAHEE—Equal to three-pence, two make a moomda, four an abashee, twenty-eight a sequin, and two hundred a tomard, in Persia.

SHAHESH—Violence.

SHAIT—Bridges, or embankments of rivers.

SHALLEE—Rice unprepared; the same as Batty.

SHANSCREET—The language of the Gentoos scriptures.

SHASTER, SHASTA, SHASTRO—The religious books or scriptures of the Bramins. It is also used in common for any book of science.

SHAUMIANAS—A canopy of cotton cloth.

SHAW—King, emperor, or chief.

SHAW ALLUM—King of the world. The title assumed by the Shawzada, the present Mogul, upon his accession.

SHAWBUNDER—The office of customs at Dacca.

SHAWNABA'D—A frontier town to the westward of the Nabob of Oude's country.

SHAW JEHAUNABA'D—Delly. It received this appellation in the time of Shaw Jehaun, Aurengzebe's father.

SHAWZADA—Royally born. A prince or son of a king; any person of royal extraction.

SHAWZADAPORE—A town in the Cora province.

SHEBBY DEIJORE—Nights on which the moon does not appear.

SHEBBY TARECKY—The same.

SHEERTEE—A certain part of the Gentoos scriptures, containing the code of moral and religious law, which the Gentoos observe.

SHED—A witness.

SHEKDA'R—A collector of revenues.

SHELL—The conch or chank.

SHEMABHEE—Games of fighting animals, &c.

SHEPA'A—The son of a Kayta and a Wookree.

SHEREEF—Noble or magnificent.

SHERISTA—An office or registry.

SHERISTADA'R—The office or registry keeper.

SHISH—A student in divinity and science.

SHOCCE—An appellation given to all letters written by the king.

SHROFF—A banker or money changer. Properly Seraf.

SHROPPING—So called by the English in Bengal, is the examining, sorting, and weighing the various kinds of rupees, to fix each to its distinct species, discard the refuse, and settle the Batta upon all, according to the price of the day, in order to establish the value in standard or sicca rupees.

SHOKKERAUNA—A fee paid by the plaintiff or defendant, on his cause being determined in his favour.

SHUMPERTREE PUT—Confession, acknowledgment.

SHUTERNAUL—A kind of harquebus fixed on the back of a camel; much in use among the natives of Indostan.

SICCA—Any new coin. It means stamped or sealed, but is particularly used for the standard silver rupee of the Bengal mints.

SICCA WEIGHT—Equal to 7 dwt. 11 gr. ,5511, in Bengal.

SIDDY—An Arabic title (Lord) by which the Abyssinians, or Habashies, are always distinguished in the courts of Indostan, where, being in great repute for firmness and fidelity, they are generally employed as commanders of forts, or in posts of great trust.

SISAS, OR SHIAS—A tribe who first made their appearance in the time of Behauder Shaw; they have since become numerous, by admitting profess-
ytes of all religions. They are divided into se-
veral

veral states, which, though totally independent of each other, join firmly together at the approach of a foreign enemy, on which occasion a general is chosen by the common voice to command the whole, whose authority ceases as soon as the service is over. They are now in possession of all the territories between Lahore and Sughind, both banks of the Indus, from Cashmire almost to Tatta, and of the greatest part of Multaun and Sind, together with the whole province of Pungaeaut.

SILVER RUFFES—Thirteen and a half make a gold rupee, at Surat.

SINGHATTY MEHAL—A fair for horned cattle.

SINGIA—The name of a place near Patna.

SIRCAR—Any office under the government, sometimes the state or government itself. Any number of Pergunnas placed under one head in the government's books, for convenience in keeping the accounts. In common usage, in Bengal, the under Banyans of European gentlemen are called Sircars.

SIRDA'R—*See SARDAR*:

SIRI, SIRI, RAM—A form of invocation of God, set at the beginning of all writings.

SIRJA—A rich dress of the country.

SKANDA, or KARTEEK—The general of the celestial armies.

SOHAN—The 7th month. It commences July 11th, and ends August the 10th.

SOM—The name of a creeper, the juice of which is commanded to be drunk, at the conclusion of a sacrifice, by the person for whom, and at whose expence, it is performed, and by the Bramins who officiate at the altar.

SOOCIES—A species of silk cloth.

SOOCYSARRIES—Something of the same nature.

SOOCOS—Four make a dollar, at Bencoolen.

SOOD—Interest.

SOODER—The fourth, or lowest, original tribe of Gentoos.

SOONTABURDA'R—An attendant, who carries a silver bludgeon about two or three feet long in his hand, and runs before the palankeen. He is inferior to the Chubdár, the property of an Indian Sewaury, requiring two Soontaburdárs for every Chubdár in the train.

SOOPAURY—The name given by the Indians to Betel nut.

SOORADHUCK—A mark of infamy, to be branded in the forehead of a Bramin for drinking wine.

SOORETHAUL—Representation or statement of a case.

SOORS—Good angels.

SOOSKANEAZ—The name given to one of the revolutions of twelve years.

SOUCARS

SOUCARS—Bankers.

SOUUDAGREE—Merchandise.

SOUDAGUR—A merchant.

SOWAR—A horseman.

SOWGUND—An oath.

SPANISH DOLLARS—Equal to four shillings and six-pence in Arabia, &c. and five shillings at Beetle-fuker. One hundred weigh eighty-eight ounces and thirteen pennyweights, in China.

STIRRUP—To attend the Stirrup, means to attend the emperor's person, when travelling.

SUBA—A province. Indoſtan contains fifteen, which are subdivided into sircars, and these again into pergunnas.

SUBADAR—The viceroy or governor of a province, equivalent to Nabob, Nazim, &c.

SUBADARY—The office of a Subadár.

SUBIDA'R—A black officer who ranks as captain, and commands a company of Sepoys.

SUCCURTAUL—A strong hold on the southern bank of the Ganges, forty eoss from Delly, remarkable for the action fought there between the ~~Ma-~~ ~~tas~~ and Zabitay Cawn, in which the latter was defeated.

SULTANPORE—A town on the river Goumti, in the Nabob of Oude's country.

SULTANNUT—The crown, throne, empire, or government.

SUMNUTCHER—Saturday.

SUMOODER—The sea, or main ocean.

SUN—The year. Thus siccas of the first, second, or third sun, are the standard silver rupees of the first, second, or third year of a prince's reign, which is marked on the coin.

SUNAT—Properly *Sunwaut*. Rupees of old dates, on which a discount is allowed.

SUNGERSUT HEE—The connexion of a family, formed after the first separation.

SUNIASSIES, SUNNAUSSIES, SYNASSIES, SENEASSIES—A wandering religious tribe who travel armed, are brave, and levy contributions in the districts through which they pass. Their route from the source of the Ganges, through the Company's provinces, to the Carnatic, is sometimes troublesome.

SUNKHA—A sea-shell, commonly called *Clark*.

SUNNUD—A charter, patent, or grant from any great man in authority.

SUNNUD DEWANNY—A grant or writing for holding land, being that by which all zemindaries are held.

SUPERINTENDANT—Viceroy of one of the two great provinces.

SURA-

SURAJEPORE—A town in the Cora province.

SURAPAN—An honorary dress conferred on an inferior by a superior.

SURDA'R—The name given to those people who are employed to wind the silk off at Collimbuzar.

SURHIND—A town north-west of Delly, in possession of the Shias.

SURUT HAAL—A state of the case.

SWAMMIES—The Pagan gods, or idols.

SYDEABA'D—A town in the country of the Jauts, between the rivers.

SYEF—A long sword.

T.

TAGADEY—Money lent at interest to a husbandman to enable him to cultivate his land, for payment of which the ensuing crop is bound.

TAGHEEREL—Dismissal.

TAGUR—The domestic idol of Gentoo adoration.

TAHUD—An agreement, or lease, or contract, on the part of the lessour.

TAI GAU—A sabre.

TALB—Equal to 6s. 8d. in money. 100 weigh 120 oz. 16 dwt. Sixteen, in weight, make a catty in China.

TALOOK-

TALOOK, or TALOOKDA'R—A lease in perpetuity.
A small zemindary.

TALOOKDA'R—A sort of landholders, many of whom hold portions of zemindaries, and pay their rents to the zemindár: but there are others, called muzcooree, who hold independent talooks, and pay their own rents to government. For the most part a talookdar's tenure is the securest of any species of landholding in India, as he is generally allowed to continue in the management of his own land, of which he cannot be dispossessed whilst he pays the rent assessed on it.

TANISAR—A town situated between Panniput and Surhind.

TANK—A pond or pool of water.

TANKA—The revenue appropriated by the Mogul for the maintenance of a fleet at Surat.

TANKSA'LL—A mint.

TANNA—A small fort so called near Calcutta.

TANNADA'R—A commander of a small fort.

TAPPSE—An express.

TAREJE—An account specifying the particulars and afterwards the addition.

TASEEL—Collection of the revenue.

TASILDA'R—An officer employed at a monthly salary to collect the revenues. The same as *Saxawel*.

TAUNTY—The cast of weavers in India.

TEEP—A contract or note of hand. In Bengal it is particularly used for notes given before-hand, for money to be paid for services to be performed.

TEIZGONG—The name of a place near Dacca.

TELINGA—A sepoy, so called from the country of Telingana, from whence the first sepoys were probably enlisted.

TELISM—Charm or Talisman.

TEMUR—The celebrated eastern conqueror, known in Europe, by the name of Tamerlane; founder of the present dynasty of Mogul emperors in Hindostan.

TERKARREE—The species of grounds.

TERREGEY—Law of division of property.

TERUR—A fee for writing.

TEVSEL—Treasury, place where the money is kept.

TEVFELDA'R—Cish-keeper, treasurer.

THEEKAANA—The place where any person is either a sojourner or inhabitant.

TINDALS—Native officers employed in the artillery, and in ships.

TAUMMUM—A purification by sprinkling dust over the body, ordered by Mahammed for the convenience of his followers in the dry Deserts of Arabia.

bia, where water is too valuable for the poor to use on slight occasions.

TODDY—The fermented juice of the date or palmyra tree.

TOFFAUL—A collection of calaries or salt-pans.

TOKERY—A basket.

TOLAS—Thirty-two tolas, thirteen volls make twelve ounces Troy, at Bombay.

TOLECHAY—A weight, containing ten mashays of silver, and twelve of gold.

TOMAND—Equal, in money, to three pound, seven shillings and sixpence, in Arabia, &c. or fourteen rupees, three annas, twenty-five pice, at Bassora, and two pounds ten shillings in Persia. It is used in dry measure, and is equal to one hundred and sixty-five lb. at Mocha.

TOMSOOK HAZIR ZAMINEE—A security for personal appearance.

TOMTOM—A name commonly given to the Indian drums used in proclamations and rejoicings. The itinerant companies of dancing girls, particularly in the islands, are attended by a man who beats a sort of drum, uttering at every stroke, the word tom! which he repeats with increased vehemence, until he works himself up into a ridiculous appearance of frenzy or enthusiasm.

Tom-

TO MROM—The word is also applied to the military drummers of the black corps.

TOOMAR JUMMA—The full, or original amount of revenue settled on a measurement of the lands, and regular hustabood or ascertainment of their value, by the famous Muttafeddy, or Financier Tooral Mull.

TOPASS—A Portuguese soldier.

TOPE—A wood: sometimes it signifies an orchard of palmettos, or of cocoa-nut trees.

TOPE CONNA—The department of the artillery.

TOSHA CONNA—Store-room, wardrobe.

TOWJEE—Monthly statements of the collections.

TUCKAVY—Money advanced to the ryots by government, to enable them to carry on the cultivations and improvements of their farms, which money they afterwards repay with interest.

TUCKDUMMA—An account made up and closed, after correcting and revising others.

TYKNAR JUMMA—Money brought more than once to account.

TULBANNA—A fee taken by peons, when placed as guards over any person.

TULLUB—A demand. Often used as pay.

TULLUB CHITTY—A summons.

TULWAR—A scymetar.

TUMUSUCK—A bond.

TUNCAW—An affignment. Also an order from the nabob, upon his soufdars or rajas, for payment of his revenues.

TURB—Radishes.

TU'RRAY—Vegetables.

TU'SHBAY CO'NNAY—An oratory where prayers are said.

TUSSULDA'R—The company's collector of the kisty-bunds.

TYER—Sour cream.

V.

VAJIB UL ARZER—A petition, or proposal, to a superior.

VAKEEL—An attorney, or agent.

VAKIAS—Fifteen make a rattle, at Beetlefukee and Mocha; twenty-nine a maund, at Beetlefukee; forty a maund, and sixteen a noosfias in liquid measure, at Mocha; twenty four a maund attaree, and seventy-six a maund seefe, at Bassora.

VAROON—The god of the ocean.

VASOO-

VASOODEV—The father of Kreesha in his incarnation.

VASORS—Eight of the first beings created by Bráma.

VEDANT—A metaphysical treatise on the nature of God, which teacheth that matter is a mere delusion; the supposed author of which is Vyás.

VEDS—Learning.

VEETTE'SA—The god of riches, otherwise called Koovér. He is said to preside over the regions of the north, and to be the chief of the Yakshas and the Rakshas, two species of good and evil genii.

VINATE'GA—A bird fabled to be of wonderful size, and the vehicle of Veshnoo, the Deity in his preserving quality, and who is otherwise called Garoor.

VIZ—Sixteen (in money) make a fanám, at Anjengo, Callicut, and Tellicherry. In weight, equal to three pounds and two ounces. And eight make a maund, at Madras.

VIZAARUT—The post or office of a Vizeer.

VIZEER—The first minister of the empire.

VIZEERY—Rupees, eighteen per cent. inferior in value to the siccas. They were introduced by a nabob, who, calling himself vizeer of the empire, in time of distress found himself obliged, for the payment of his troops, to issue this spurious coin.

ULTUMGAU—Grant of lands rent free, under the royal seal; or an allowance paid from the revenues as a largess to religious men, doctors or professors of sciences. It should be written *Altumgau*.

UMWULLID, or AM-UL-WULLID—A female slave, who, having borne a child to her master, becomes emancipated.

VOLLS—Forty make a tola, at Bombay.

VREEHASPATEE—The preceptor of the Devs, or Dews, the planet Jupiter and *Dies Jovis*.

VRA's—The reputed author or compiler of the *Máhabhárat*.

W.

WADADA, or WADADARY—A farm of a district.

WADABUNDY—Stated dates, on which to discharge any debt, or pay any money.

WADADAR—An officer of the government, who, for a commission of two or three *per cent.* is responsible for the rents of a zemindary.

WAKANAGUR—A writer of news, or occurrences. There were formerly officers established under this name throughout all the districts of the Bahar province, whose business it was to transmit weekly to court, by the post, an account of the collection, the management of the lands, and other matters which came to their knowledge respecting the country and the revenues. A head *Wakanagúr* presided

resided at Patna, and his deputies were dispersed through every district.

WARIS—Heir.

WASELAAT—Collections made, or realized.

WASEL BAKY—Collections and balances.

WASSYOUT NAMA—A will.

WOKKEELE—An ambassador.

WOOKREE—The daughter of a Chayteree, begotten upon a Sooder woman.

WUSOOLEE—That may be realized, or collected.

WUZZOO—A purification by sprinkling water over the body.

Y.

YAD DASHT—A memorandum.

YAM—The judge of hell.

YAP—A silent repetition of the name of God.

YESAWUL—A state messenger; a servant of parade carrying along silver or gold stuff.

YETESAB—An officer for regulating weights.

YOG—There is no word in the Shanscreeet that will bear so many interpretations as this. Its first signification is junction or union. It is also used for mental or bodily application.

Z.

ZEBANBUNDY—A deposition.

ZEEAARUT—A consecrated spot of ground.

ZEID—A name used in law books, like John Nokes, or Thomas Styles.

ZEINAUB, or JENAUB—A word of distinction used to persons of eminence. It literally means threshold.

ZELA—A division of a province.

ZELADAR—The holder, or chief of a zela.

ZEMEEN—Land. Hence

ZEMINDAR—A person who holds a certain tract of land, immediately of the government, on condition of paying the rent of it. A kind of lord of the manor.

ZEMINDARY—The office of a zemindár, or the lands held by him.

ZENA, or ZENNA—Fornication, adultery.

ZENAKA'R—A fornicator, or adulterer, or adulteress.

ZENANA—Belonging to women, the women's apartment, the seraglio.

ZERAHET—Agriculture.

ZERR—A blow or stroke.

ZERB SHALAAK—A blow; beating with a stick
• club.

ZEREBAAR—Overburdened with expence, or borne
down with oppression.

ZILLADA'R—An officer of the collections.

ZIMMUN—The indorsement of a grant, literally
contents. .

ZOOLFECCR CAWN—Lord of the destroying weapon.
This was the name of a scymetar belonging to
Ally, son-in-law to the prophet.

ZUKKOOM—The name of a tree.

ZULLUM—Oppression, violence.

ZUNARDA'R—A bramin, or person who wears a string
over his shoulder, and round his body.

ZUROOREAT—Necessaries.

COMPARATIVE VIEW of the BENGAL, MAHOMMEDAN,
and CHRISTIAN AEras.

Bengal year 1181.	Year of the Hedgery 1188.	Anno Domini 1774.	Observations.
Byfaac - 1	Mohurram - 29	April - 11	Mohurram is the 1st month of the Mahomedan year.
	Suffer - - - 1	13	
Tayt - 1	Rubby-ul orwal - 1	May - 22	
	31 Rubby-ul-sâny - 1	June - 11	The 1st of Rubby-ul sâny, 1188, begins the 16th year of the Talons, or the
Afar - 1		12	
	29 Jemmady-ul-orwal 1	July - 10	reign of the king, viz. Shaw Allum.
Sawun - 1		14	
	27 Jemmady-ul-sâny 1	August - 9	
Baudan 1		14	
	26 Rudjub - - - 1	September 8	
Ausin - 1		14	The 1st of Ausin, 1181, begins the
	24 Shabaun - - - 1	October - 7	Orissa and Bahar
Cantic - 1		15	year 1182: there is,
	23 Rumzam - - - 1	November 6	however, a variation of a few days,
Augun - 1		13	sometimes sooner,
	23 Sheaval - - - 1	December 5	& sometimes later.
Poose - 1		13	The names of the
	23 Zecada - - - 1	Jan. 1775, 4	months are the
Maug - 1		11	same in the Orissa
	23 Zehidja - - - 1	February 2	and Bahar years, as
Faugun 1		10	in the Bengal year.
	1189.		
	23 Mohurrum - - - 1	March - 4	This commences the
Cheyt - 1		9	year of the Hedgery 1189.
	23 Suffer - - - 1	April - 3	
1182.			
Byfaac - 1		9 April - 11	

The Bengal year always agrees with the English year, excepting a variation of two or three days, sooner or later. The Mahomedan year, being twelve lunar months, consists in general of 354, and sometimes 355 days.

OUDE YEAR AND MONTHS.

FUSSULEE, or OUDE Year, begins the 14th September.

FUSSULEE Year, 1191, is equal to 1783-4.

NAMES of OUDE MONTHS, and the ENGLISH MONTHS
with which they correspond.

Koar	—	or	—	September, October.
Kautic	—			October, November.
Aughan	—			November, December.
Phoos	—			December, January.
Maug	—			January, February.
Phaugun	—			February, March.
Cheyte	—			March, April.
Bysaac	—			April, May.
Jecta	—			May, June.
Affar	—			June, July.
Sawen	—			July, August.
Bhadoon	—			August, September.

EXPLA-

EXPLANATION OF TERMS
OMITTED.

KORD MAHAL—Expences of the Vizier's zenana; or seraglio.

MAHAJOKES—Bankers.

MAHORLAUTS—Assigned lands.

SUDDER UL HUCK—Chief administrator of justice at Lucknow.

TAUDIDAUDS—Literally assets, but applied to assignments.

TOOKSAWARS—Vizeer's body horse.

TUMMUSSOOK—Bond.

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